Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

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VOL. XXVI NO. 12 BOMBAY: FRIDAY JANUARY 14, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Why Congress Govt. Imposed Ban

Munshi Replies To Critics

No Truck With Millowners

But Incitement To Violence Would Not Be Tolerated

FATE OF JHABVALA'S BILLS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

After nearly six hours' debate, during which the Labour policy of the Government of Bombay was fully discussed, the Bombay Legislative Assembly agreed to postpone "sine die" the consideration of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala's Bill seeking to get compulsory recognition for Registered Trade Union in the Bombay Presidency.

Fictitious And Malicious

Defending the action of the Government in promulgating Sec. 144 at Ahmedabad and Sholapur, to which reference had been made by Mr. S. V. Paruleker in his speech, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, said that the suggestion that the Government was hand-in-glove with the employers was both fictitious and malicious. The orders had to be promulgated in the interests of peace and preservation of Civil Liberty. He quoted incidents to show that Government's hands were forced to take action.

Work Of Mischief-Mongers

Referring to Sholapur Mr. Munshi declared that innocent settlers in the Criminal Tribe Settlement were being incited to violence by certain mischief-mongers, who misguided the people, to serve their own political ends. Government could not tolerate it. Government were committed to help the growth of Trade Unionism on proper lines and the whole question was being gone through carefully and before long the House would be called upon to legislate in the matter.

Govt. Policy

Government had always tried to hold the scales even between the employers and employees in spite of the political vandalism of people, who masqueraded under the name of Trade Unionist. Government were not going to be browbeaten to do something, which would benefit a certain number of leaders. What they were primarily concerned was the well-being of the workers and betterment of their condition.

Vehicles Control Bill Rejected

The Bill of Mr. Jhabvala regarding creation of a Vehicles Tariff Control Bill was considered by the House and after the explanation of the Home Minister that the intentions of the Government were the same as that of the mover of the Bill, the House rejected the first reading of the Bill and adjourned till Tuesday.

Discussion over the first reading of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala's Bill to get compulsory recognition for the registered labour unions was continued in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when the House assembled, with Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker, in the chair.

Mr. S. V. Paruleker continuing his unfinished speech said it appeared that the policy of the Government would be to see that Labour Unions had the same constitution as that of the Ahmedabad Labour Union. That was evident from the agreement that was arrived at between the workers and the owners at Gokak.

For the last ten years the employers also have been pursuing that same policy. They wanted that the Unions should have the same constitution as that of the Ahmedabad Labour Union, if they had to recognise the same. Gokaks gave the House an idea of what would be the policy of the Government on the subject.

Continuing he said that this constitution of Ahmedabad Labour Union was being forced on the workers, Mr. Jhabvala's Bill had been there for at least three months and the Government had enough time to ponder over it and, if need be, bring in their own measure or bring in amendments to the measure of Mr. Jhabvala. Mr. Nanda had not stated in his speech which type of Union, he thought, should be recognised by the employers. Why should not the Government tell the House frankly what was in their mind?

After manoeuvring with the employers Government might bring in a measure by which they will say that they would coerce the employers to recognise the Union which had the constitution of the Ahmedabad Labour Association.

Mr. Paruleker admitted that the Government was a bold one, which took courageous action when it wanted. For example, it had taken a bold step regarding the introduction of Prohibition. In matters pertaining to Labour they were touchy.

It had been stated that opinions of employers and workers was being collected before bringing in the legislation. Did they get the opinion of the drunkards before they decided upon Prohibition? The question of workers was a more fundamental one than that of introduction of Prohibition.

Mr. Nanda had talked of solidarity of working classes. Did he really believe in that solidarity? A few years ago, the only working class organisation in the whole country which stood solidly was the All-India Trade Union Congress. Did Mr. Nanda forget that the only organisation that stood out of that organisation

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3.)

Where Subhas Is Recouping In Austria

Subhas Bose, president designate of the Indian National Congress photographed outside his place of residence in Badgastein in typical snowy surroundings.

Congress Presidentship

BOSE'S UNOPPOSED ELECTION CERTAIN

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's election as President of the Haripura Congress is now certain.

The General Secretary of the Indian National Congress announces that, three of the four candidates proposed for the presidential election of the Fiftyfirst Session of the Congress to be held at Haripura, namely Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan having withdrawn their nominations, there remains only the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Mr. Bose's unopposed election is thus certain, but the formal election by the delegates from each province would take place as already arranged, on January 16.—A.P.

SUBHAS AND DETENU RELEASE POLICY

CALCUTTA, January 13.

The Press Officer of the Bengal Government has issued a 'communique' correcting certain statements reported to have been made by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, in the course of an interview given in London about the Bengal Government's Detenu Release policy.

The 'communique' says, "The total number of Detenus in jails and detention camps is now less than 300 and not 500 as stated by Subhas Bose."—United Press.

SUBHAS SPEAKS TO INDIANS IN EAST END

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Certain differences between the East and West were emphasised by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a homely address which he delivered in Urdu to an audience of hundreds of Sikh settlers and Hindu and Muslim tradesmen in the East End.

He asked his audience to observe the poverty in England as exemplified by the East End and Britain's failure to eradicate it.

In India there was also still greater poverty and Congress was best qualified to deal with it. In the East End they saw many hospitals Congress would see that India had plenty of hospitals to deal with diseases.

He reminded his hearers that they were an Indian colony who in the End would return to their country and urged that they should no longer co-operate with British Government. "Look after your own brothers and India will grow big" he said.—Reuter.

Lord Samuel Calls On Jawahar

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, January 13.

Lord Samuel paid a visit to Anand Bhawan this morning and had long interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Discussions took place in somewhat gloomy atmosphere owing to deaths in Nehru family. Pandit Nehru, however, seems to have been keenly interested in having a talk with his Lordship for it is said he himself telephoned yesterday to Sir Tej Bahadur to arrange the interview.

Lord Samuel is staying as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's guest.

Several aspects of the political situation appear to have been touched in the course of interview including working of Provincial Autonomy and Federation.

At the conclusion of the interview, his Lordship thanked Jawaharlal Nehru for "the interesting discussion" he had with the Congress President.

Just after the interview one Press photographer approached them for taking photographs. Lord Samuel and Jawaharlal Nehru both posed for a snap on the footsteps of Anand Bhawan.

Lord Samuel declined to grant any interview to pressmen.

JAWAHARLAL FOR LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Lucknow to-morrow evening to attend a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee. He will be staying at Lucknow till January 17, then returns to Allahabad for a day or two and proceed to Lahore to appear as a witness in a case there.

He will next start on his Frontier tour. He is due to reach Peshawar on or about January 21 from which date his one week tour of the Frontier will begin.—A.P.

ANAND BHAVAN TO BE LOCKED UP?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, January 13.

Two successive deaths in Pandit Jawaharlal's family have created a problem regarding the use of Anand Bhavan.

Who will now live in Anand Bhavan? This question is said to be somewhat worrying Pandit Jawaharlal who himself generally remains on tour.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit's headquarters are at Lucknow. Mr. Pandit too would be leaving for Lucknow.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is going to-night to Lucknow to attend the meeting of the Provincial Congress Council. After his return from Lucknow about January 17, he was to go to Lahore to give evidence in a case and then proceed to Peshawar. Although plunged in grief, he probably does not intend to disturb his programme.

Anand Bhavan will therefore be locked.

Independence Day

NO CIRCULAR TO PREMIERS

ALLAHABAD, January 13.

Inquiries made at "Anand Bhavan" show that neither Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru nor the Congress Working Committee has issued any circular or instruction to the Congress Premiers regarding the observance of "Independence Day" on January 26 as a public holiday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru interviewed said that he could hardly understand the story regarding circulars and instructions to Congress Premiers or the resultant serious constitutional complications metioned therein. Further, he said, the matter had not even been formally discussed in the Working Committee meeting, though there might have been some talk on the question of observing January 26 as a public holiday among some members of the Committee.—A. P.

Azad On Talks With Jinnah While At Bombay

LUCKNOW, January 13.

Regarding his recent talks with Mr. Jinnah in Bombay, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad states that he met Mr. Jinnah last August in connection with the inclusion of a Muslim Minister in the Bombay Cabinet, about which he had previously made an announcement on behalf of the Congress, and this time too he met Mr. Jinnah in the same connection.

Maulana Azad adds: "It is correct that we had prolonged discussions on general questions but it is not correct that Mr. Jinnah emphasised the need for the Congress Working Committee to place a specific proposal before the Congress so that they could consider it dispassionately, or that Gandhiji should formulate proposals and discuss them with him'

Regarding the reported Premier-Governor dispute on the declaration of "Independence Day" public holiday, the Maulana states that the question was never discussed by the Working Committee at Bombay. All that the Working Committee had discussed was about a change in the phraseology of the pledge.

Maulana Azad is continuing discussions with the Sunnis and Shias individually and collectively on the "Madhe Sahaba" question and hopes that an amicable settlement will be arrived at between the two sects.—A.P.

Invasion Of South China To Wait

Hankow First Aimed At By Japanese

Warning To Foreign Vessels Attempting To Pass Yangtze Booms Near Shanghai

SHANGHAI, January 13.

Japanese are preparing for a counter-attack on Tsining, which they state, has changed hands thrice in the course of four days with casualties of 10,000 on both sides.

INVASION OF SOUTH CHINA

The conviction is growing among foreign observers that the Japanese intend to defer the invasion of South China until they have taken Hankow.

WARNING TO FOREIGN SHIPS

All British and other neutral shipping wishing to navigate the Yangtze must seek "the understanding" of the Japanese Navy before attempting to pass the Channel forced in the Chinese defence booms, according to a Japanese Embassy spokesman.

He indicated that free navigation could not be permitted as that would impede Japanese military operations. He added, this was made clear in a note sent by the Japanese Consul-General to the Senior Consul on January 10.

WHAT JAPAN WANTS

The note declares that Japanese navy is always ready to give sympathetic consideration to navigation by foreign vessels as far as permissible from the military viewpoint and is willing to offer facilities by supplying convoys.

The note expressed the earnest desire that foreign vessels would "scrupulously refrain from attempting to navigate the channel in such way as to invite a misunderstanding with the Japanese Navy".

CLAIM DISPUTED

THE JAPANESE STATEMENT IS INTERPRETED HERE AS A CLAIM TO OPEN AND CLOSE THE YANGTZE AT WILL.

BRITISH SHIPPERS VIGOROUSLY DISPUTE THE CLAIM.

Hitherto, British ships were not allowed to ply between Shanghai and Wuhu. No supplies from the river ports are now being handled in Shanghai, the last unloading having occurred at the end of December.

PLIGHT OF SHANGHAI

This greatly increases Shanghai's economic plight by cutting off the last trickle of exports.—Reuter.

MADAME CHIANG KAI SHEK AT HONGKONG

HONGKONG, Jan. 13.

It is authoritatively learnt that Madame Chiang Kai Shek has arrived here by 'plane from Hankow.

The entire Soong family is now in Hongkong.

MARTIAL LAW IN NANTAO

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Nantao, a Chinese suburb adjoining the International Settlement, following an incident in which Japanese soldiers shot dead, 20 alleged Chinese robbers attempting to corss a barbed wire barricade with stolen goods.

Two other Chinese were seriously wounded.—Reuter.

SHANTUNG GOVERNOR UNDER ARREST?

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.

General Litsungjen, the Kwangsi Warlord, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Front, has placed General Hanfuchu, the Shantung Governor under arrest for the loss of Tsining and because of his "weak resistance" against the Japanese in Tsinin-Yenchow Section of the Railway, according to an unconfirmed Chinese report.—Reuter.

TWO JAPANES E GUNBOATS SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Chinese Embassy in London announces that Chinese 'planes bombed and sank two Japanese gunboats which were steaming up to Tikang from Wuhu.—Reuter.

Japanese To Return 2 British-Owned Tugs

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.

The return of two British owned tugs, located flying Japanese flags, has been promised by Vice-Admiral Hasegawa after strong representations by the British naval authorities

Three other British tugs with twelve lighters from which British flags were run down and the Japanese flags substituted, have not yet been located.—Reuter.

CHINESE CONSUL THANKS JAWAHAR

For India's Countty-Wide Sympathy

ALLAHABAD, January 13.

The Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta has wired to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thanking him on behalf of himself and the Chinese people in India for demonstrations of sympathy which were organised throughout India on the "China Day" (January 9), for China and her people.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with **Box** Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately a Boring Operator experienced in working Musto Power driven Boring Machines. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to experience. A mechanical Engineer with similar experience will be preferable and higher salary considered. Apply President, District Local Board, Andheri. (7690)

Wanted an experienced Chief Executive Officer for the Haliyal Municipality on a pay of Rs. 45 to 70 p.m. according to their qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 5th of February, 1938. (Sd.) A. P. Desai, President, Municipality, Haliyal (N. Kanara) Haliyal, 1st January 1938. (7629)

Wanted a full time smart Gujarati Graduate Companion tutor not above 30 years of age to look after the education and general training of Children—particularly guiding children in their studies, leading them to think for themselves, and to develop in them regularity and methodical work. Boarding and lodging will be offered free over and above salary. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Chhotalal B. Patel, Alkapuri, Baroda. (7677)

Wanted Ticket Collectors, Clerks, Cashier. Apply with four annas stamps F A. Kina, Supdt., Subzimandi, Delhi. (9627)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Senior Stenographer, ten years' experience, desires suitable post immediately. Best references. Box 9659 "Bombay Chronicle."

45. APPRENTICES

Wanted an able bodied B.Sc. to work as an apprentice under an Australian retreading Engineer. Fees for the training Rs. 2,000. The selected apprentice will get a pay of Rs. 50 p.m. during his apprenticeship. After he completes this period of apprenticeship; pay Rs. 125 p.m. guaranteed for three years. Guarantee binding on both the sides. Apply Box No. 9667, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Indian Institute of Sexual Science, 166A, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay, the first sessions begins March, 1938. Join immediately to avoid disappointment. Prospectus for Re. 1. (9656)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING OF DOCTORS AND DENTAL SURGEONS

LECTURES and dinner at Hotel Majestic on Friday, 21st January, 1938, at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

S. P. KAPADIA,
V. M. DESAI,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
'Phone 20269.

The General Assurance, Building, Fort.

(7688)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 24th January to 5th February, 1938, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th February 1938.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 14th January, 1938.

(7687)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES OF THE BELAPUR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that shares certificates No: 18141 in respect of five shares too 48808-12 of the Belapur Co Ltd. standing in the name of the undersigned have been lost or destroyed. Any claim in respect of the same should be notified to the Company at their registered office. Churchgate Street Fort Bombay within one month from the date hereof. Otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued by the company to the undersigned irrespective of any claim thereof.

(Sd.) GANESH GOVIND PADHYE,
D. G. Colony, POONA, 4.

7669.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 14 OF 1938

Re: JANARDAN KESHAV HALDANKAR of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately residing at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar but whose present whereabouts are not known: .. A Debtor.

Ex parte: SADASHIV NARAYAN PHANSIKAR. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 11th day of January, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 12th day of January 1938.

S.J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

(7695)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of old scrap girder work wrought iron and mild steel available for disposal at Haji Bunder Depot, Bombay. Price per copy of tender Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 10th February, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted.

7671.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATTION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up for Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 214 & 215 fronting the Marine Drive in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 2,000 sq. yds. and 1,900 sq. yds. respectively on 2nd February, 1938, at 1 P.M. in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
12th January, 1938.

(7675)

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Keshavji Building. 149, Frere Road, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1938, at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May 1937.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar who retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. G. K. Gadgil who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the next financial year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February, 1938 to the 6th March, 1938.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN pursuant to Section 144 of the Indian Companies' Act that a notice has been received from a shareholder of the Company to the effect that the following resolution will be moved by him at the Annual General Meeting of the Company:—

"Resolved that Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co. and Messrs. Khare & Co. be and they are hereby appointed Joint Auditors of the Company for the next financial year and that the remuneration of each of these firms for the audit work shall be Rs. 750."

By order of the Board,
For the Indian Co-operative Nav. & Trdg. Co., Ltd.
For The National Shipping Agency, Ltd.,
SHANTIKUMAR N. MORARJI,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

Keshavji Building,
149. Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1.
Dated 10th January, 1938.

7681.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT, ANDHERI.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED before 12-2-1938 for running a duly certified Motor Launch for the Marwa Manori Ferry from 1-4-1938 to 31-3-1939. Tender forms will be supplied on application at the Dist. Local Board, B.S.D. Andheri or at the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle Fort Bombay.

Every tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500 which will be forfeited if any of the conditions are not complied with.

The tenders are subject to a reserve bid and the Board does not bind itself to accept any tender.

C. D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board, B.S.D.
Andheri, 12th January, 1938.

(7689)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay, 13, invites tenders for the supply of Copper Strips for Pantographs and Copper Rail Bonds. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy, and relative drawings at Rs. 6-4-0 per set. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 18-2-1938 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.).

(7630)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of unserviceable rails available for disposal at various stations on the G. I. P. Railway. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 5 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 8th February 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted.

7637.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the right of skinning dead animals, for one, three, five and ten years alternatively, commencing from 1st April 1938, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on 21-1-1938, not later than 1-0 p.m. (B.T.).

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. It should be endorsed "TENDER FOR THE RIGHT OF SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS."

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one only, by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
R. K. MHATRE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Bombay, dated 12-1-1938.

(7686)

KURLA MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1938-1939.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by Section 80 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925, that the entries, as required by clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) of Section 78 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as practicable, in the assessment-list for the several wards of the Municipal District, for the year 1938-39 and that the said assessment-list may be inspected and extract made therefrom, free of charge, at the Municipal office on week days excepting Sundays and Holidays, during office hours by every person claiming to be owner or occupier of the property included therein and by any agent of such person.

NOTICE ALSO IS HEREBY GIVEN, under section 81 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that the Municipality will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment entered in the aforesaid assessment-list after one month from the date hereof.

All objections to the valuation and assessment entered in the said list shall be made to the Administrator on or before the 15th February 1938 by application in writing stating the grounds on which the said valuation and assessment are disputed.

B. R. DENGWEKAR.
Chief Officer.

Kurla Municipal Borough
Municipal Office,
Kurla, 10th January 1938.

(7682)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MODERN Bungalow furniture by well-known Cabinet Makers, Frigidaire, H.M.V. gramophone, steel safe, carpets, Rescine and Tapestry chesterfields, compectum wardrobes, clocks, glassware, crockery, brass platedware, also one Woolsely Saloon Motor Car. On Sunday the 16th inst. at 10-30 A. M. (S.T.) at "Marshall Lodge" Cumballa Hill Opp. Post Office. Under instructions from P. R. Smiths Esqr. On view. D. Mistry & Co. Auctioneers Tel. No. 22801.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE FORD MOTOR BUS.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One "Ford" V 8 Motor Bus No. W 8338 with folding seats and water-tank and suitable for Zanana and in good running order.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

The Picture about which The Town is Talking To-day!

Kisan Kanya

INDIA'S 1ST COLOUR PICTURE

Produced By:
IMPERIAL CINECOLOUR
STARRING:
★ PADMADEVI
★ GULAM MAHOMED
TO-DAY
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Daily at:—5-15, 8 & 10-30
Matinee at:—2-30 p.m. To-day.

STILL THE GREATEST FAVOURITE
JEEVAN PRABHAT
Matinee To-day at 2-45 p.m.
Starring—
DEVIKA RANI
A Bombay Talkies' Production
Daily 5-30, 8, 10-30
MINERVA

As She did not want bloodshed..... To save the lives of Thousands.....
THE MARATHA WOMAN SACRIFICED HER LOVE!
See the Thrilling Incidents in
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
MARATHI HISTORICAL PICTURE
CHANDRARAO MORE
CHANDRARAO MORE
Now Drawing Crowded Houses
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY:
2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-15.
Tickets for Rs. 1-8 and above can be booked in advance.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR HARIPURA

Limbdi's Price To Join Federation

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Mr. Kalidas Jaskaran Jhaveri, a well-known Congressman of Ahmedabad opened last evening the Haripura Congress Volunteers Training Camp before a crowded gathering on the Rashtriyashala Grounds. He dwelt on the utility of training both on the part of boys and girls whose aim is national service. He urged the necessity of discipline and self-sacrifice if India is to have Independence.

Mr Dadubna Sanghani, in charge of Halar Section of this Dal provided a great entertainment to the gathering by starting preliminaries in this training when hundred volunteers both male and females arranged themselves in line for orders. More volunteers are expected to join the Dal very shortly from all over Kathiawar.

PRESS REPORTS CONTRADICTED

Enquiries made in connection with the recent press report in a section of vernacular press that Sri Bhagawatsinhji, Ruler of Gondal intends abdicating in favour of his heir-apparent Bhojarajji show that the report is without any foundation. No such decision has been arrived at by the Durbar.

There is a report that he intends opening of a Council of Administration in Gondal State, himself being president and the Heir-Apparent vice-president with 4 other members. Time only can tell what shape it will take.

Limbdi seems to claim a price to join Federation. It is reported that as a first step to accept the Federation, Limbdi Durbar has presented its own terms to the Government of India. The ruler made a strong representation for the control over Berwala Chowishi for this entry.

It must be recalled that even the Privy Council rejected his right over this area.

Nagpur Criticism Of Congress Socialists

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Commenting on the resolutions passed by the Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party virtually condemning many of the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee. the "Daily News" Nagpur says the resolutions convey the impression that it is trying to hunt with the hound and run with the hare. the most charitable construction that can be put upon the attitude of the Socialists is that they are anxious to wound but are afraid to strike.

Proceeding the paper says, "a party that was born at the fag end of 1934 has succeeded not only in creating some noise in political field but has managed to secure two of their leaders nominated to the Working Committee. As long as Messrs. Patwardhan and Narendra Deo are on the Congress Working Committee the Socialists have a moral duty to abide by the behests of that body. If they find the Congress machinery is slow in carrying out their contemplated changes leading to a socialist state the honest way is to cut their moorings and go ahead with a purely Socialist flag.

"But the Socialists are aware that once they are out of the Congress camp, their voice will be a cry in the wilderness for they like the Liberals are a handful of intellectuals without following. Opposition to Congress will come if at all it materialises not from the Socialists but from the Communists, who will steal the thunder from the socialist lips."

FLAT RATE OF LAND RENTS IN U. P. TO GO

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

The scheme chalked out by U. P. Government in 1932 to prepare a Rent and Revenue schedule to remove inequality existing between the two has now been given effect to in five districts of the Province including Lucknow. So far rents were charged on a flat rate whatever the class of land and remissions were also allowed on a flat rate. But according to the "Bandobust" which has now been completed in five districts, the "Khatas" have been systematised and the rents will be collected or remitted in accordance with these "Khatas".—A. P.

AJMER-MERWARA CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent).
BEAWAR: Jan. 13.

The Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Conference will be held from the 25th to the 28th January instead of from 27th.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, President-elect, arrives at Beawar on 25th evening.

HARIPURA CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Tanning Of Hides

Amongst the village industries that are to be represented great importance is attached to the tanning of hides of cattle naturally dead. A large quantity of these hides is exported in a raw condition. But if this could be tanned and finished here, it would add considerably to the wealth of the people. This industry is largely in the hands of the Harijans, and any improvement effected will benefit the class considerably. Shri Valunjkar of Nalwadi near Haripura has kindly agreed to come here with his band of workers and demonstrate all the processes of tanning from start to finish. There is considerable demand for chrome leather, and this process devised by Shri Satishbabu of Khadi Pratisthan fame which is not known amongst the indigenous tanners will also be shown here in a simple but practical manner.

Glue-making and gut-making are two important subsidiary industries, which are capable of great development and arrangements will be made to show these processes of work along with tanning.

The Harijan Ashram at Navsari, produces champals exclusively from leather tanned with hides of naturally dead animals, and the students of this Ashram will be coming to demonstrate their skill in making champal shoes, money purse and other leather articles. Hand-made chrome leather is being used in the preparation of these and other articles.

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You'll Never Forget
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Why Separate Electorates For Scheduled Castes?

MADRAS MEASURE BROUGHT TO KHER'S NOTICE

Premier's Assurance Of Sympathetic Consideration To Deputation

BOMBAY: Thursday.

A deputation of Scheduled Castes, consisting of the following members, waited on the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government this morning to represent certain modifications in the mode of elections:—Messrs. Narayanrao S. Kajrolker, S. G. Songaokar, M.L.A.; K. R. Talkar, M.L.A.; Vaghela, M.L.A.; Chohan, M.L.A.; Sitaram N. Shivterkar and R. M. Nalawde, B.A.

The following memorandum was submitted:—

We submit that the basic object of the Poona Pact was to eliminate disintegration of the Hindu Society and to promote harmonious relations between Caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes thus mitigating the chances of cleavage between them, but our experience derived from past election contested by Harijan candidates tends to show that the realistic ends of the Pact have hardly been met, due to the defects and drawbacks in the present system of election. It is our most humble aim, therefore, to bring such anomalies to your kind notice and seek redress on the lines of modifications we are about to suggest.

Cumulative Voting.

The system of cumulative voting in vogue provides encouragement to the voter to cast all his votes to his own caste candidate neglecting other candidates in the field.

Taking for an instance, a Caste Hindu voter having the franchise of four votes would naturally be induced or impelled to cast all his four votes in favour of Caste Hindu candidate rather than distributing them equally among all the candidates in the contest irrespective of their belonging to Scheduled Class. 'Vice-versa,' a scheduled class voter would also reserve all his votes for his own caste candidate.

This system, therefore, instead of abridging the gulf of separatism among two sections of Hinduism would, on the contrary, widen the scope of keeping the two units apart from each other. On these grounds we art apt to deem that the object of the Poona Pact was not successful in as great a measure as was expected because of the principle of joint electorate not being faithfully followed by the Caste Hindus in favour of the Untouchable candidates in the last election contests. It is also worthwhile to note that even Mahatmaji's behest of distributing equal votes was not carried out to the advantage of Untouchable candidates.

Separate Electorate.

While we are definitely antagonistic to the preservation or maintenance of Separate Electorates in any form or mode whatsoever, particularly for the Scheduled Castes, which is consistently against the true spirit and intent of the Poona Pact, and which is competent only to keep the Scheduled Castes away from the Hindu Fold indefinitely thus destroying even the remotest chance of forming solidarity and equality of social status between the two divisions of the Hindu Society, we are disposed to suggest that the joint electorates with the cumulative system is as detrimental to the interests of the Scheduled Classes as the Separate Electorates.

We, the deputationists, therefore, venture to submit with all the humility at our command, that the distributive system which has been adopted by the Madras Legislative Assembly on the motion of Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and which received widest support of the present Government there, should be introduced also in the Bombay Presidency for all the elections including Local Boards and Municipalities.

The distributive system while anulling the caste favouritism instils in every mind of the voted a duty to preserve or cast a vote to the candidate of other section 'inter alia.' We need hardly emphasise again the most useful purpose such a system would serve in strengthening the bond of mutual relationship and feelings of equality among the two sections for whom and in whose interests the Poona Pact was entered into, as we are aware that our Honourable Minister has worked selflessly and is doing his best to have this hope materialised is fully alive to the advantages thereof. Brisk canvassing, demand of votes at the offer of money and such other methods often employed by the enthusiastic candidates would not pervert the success of a Scheduled Caste candidate if this system is given a chance to function.

We feel that the object of our approaching you on this occasion would not be served fully if we failed to refer you to the Bill No. II of 1938 which your Ministry have found appropriate to bring forward in order to abolish nominations and to provide for reservations in joint electorates for certain minorities.

We gladly support this measure for Schedules Castes so far as they relate to the District Municipal Areas, but we are acutely averse to the existence of Separate Electorates which stand a chance by option provided therein for Harijans in the Borough Act. The case of Harijans is entirely different from that of Mohamedans and should be considered separately. We need scarcely stress the danger to the growth of nationalism the system of Separate Electorate would breed apart from the fact such a mode of voting would be detrimental to the spirit if not the letter of the Poona Pact which makes it obligatory to remove Separate Electorates altogether.

One more point to which we crave your indulgence is the desirability of lowering the franchise for Scheduled Castes. In the Bombay Presidency, as you are well aware, there is but a limited franchise for scheduled class voter. Among other restrictive qualifications, a Scheduled Caste member has either to be literate or must be performig the duties of a minor and or inferior Village Officer which means that the Scheduled Class member can only expect to have his name on the electoral roll, if the be possessing the general qualification as in the case of any other voter, be literate or be performing the duties of the inferior Village Officer. The last qualification, while widening the franchise of a particular sect who are employed in Village Official duties in large numbers, deprives the other sects who are not employed therein of the right of voting.

FUNERAL OF LATE RAO SAHEB RANE.

The funeral of Rao Saheb Madhavrao Deoji Rane, J.P., who died in the early hours of Wednesday, took place at Dadar at 10 a.m. It was largely attended by relations and friends, among whom were Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Principal V. K. Joshi, Principal N. R. Tawde of Poona, Dr. N. R. Tawde Mr. N. M. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The deceased has left his residence in Shahapur (Thana) for an educational charity.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Parsi house situated at Grant Road was the scene of a tragedy this morning when a cartridge in a rifle, which was being cleaned accidentally went off and hit an aged man, on the head, with the result that he died at the spot.

At the inquest on Shavakshaw Dosabhai Sukhia (50), residing at the first floor of Karim Building Grant Road his brother-in-law, an Advocate, stated that the deceased was the proprietor of a workshop at Grant Road.

Witness, the deceased and some persons had been contemplating to go on a shooting excursion on Thursday. The deceased had told the witness that he would keep his two guns and one riffe cleaned.

This morning at about 5-45 a.m. witness received information that, while he was cleaning his rifle, the tragedy had occurred.

The inquest was adjourned.

Alleged Misappropriation

Alleged to be involved in a misappropriation case in respect of Rs. 5,000 out of the account of the Western India Scientific Instrument and Cabinet Manufacturing Company, a furniture shop at Dadar, Lalchand Gajaji, aged 30, was taken into custody by the Mahim police last night.

The accused is stated to be a general supervisor of the shop.

He was remanded into police custody till the 27th instant at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

The Byculla Police arrested two persons in two raids at Neshbit Road and Love Lane.

Prendi D'Souza and Abdul Rehman Ebrahim, the arrested persons, were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 20th instant.

M. Chotey alias Abdul (20) was arrested last evening on a charge of using used postage stamps.

The suspect was offered bail in the sum of Rs. 500 (Rs. 200 cash deposit with one surety in like amount), in default to be remanded to Police Custody till the 28th instant.

Charges Framed Against Mitchell And Davidson

Charges of misappropriation in respect of three sums of money, amounting to Rs. 7,250 were framed against Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, partners in the Investors Advisory Bureau, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon.

The Azad Maidan wrestling bouts had some "un-milky" end over a pot of milk at Charni Road on last Sunday evening, when Usman Mahomed, the accountant of Abba Gani & Co., one of the leading timber firms of the City figured as the complainant in the Court of Mr. Mathalone, Additional Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon against three accused, belonging to the Gunga Party Wrestlers. After hearing Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, instructed by Mrs. Violet Alva, Advocate, on behalf of the complainant, the Magistrate issued bailable warrants for Rs. 100/- against all the three accused.

The warrants have now been executed against the accused and the case is posted for January 26th.

Mr. Gadkari on behalf of the accused stated that they wanted to put an end to the case. The charge of extortion being non-compoundable, the Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn.

Sutta Convictions

For being the occupier of a room which he used as a common gaming house, Shahabuddin Alli arrested on December 27th last at Masjid Street, Bombay, was fined Rs. 75 at the Girgaum Court.

Nine others who were found in the gaming house were also convicted.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY

Municipality's Special Arrangements For Vaccination

The small-pox epidemic in the city is at its height and Dr. Mahatre, the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality appeals the public of Bombay to co-operate with the municipal authorities to check this fell disease. In December last when small-pox made its appearance in the city 325 attacks and 156 deaths were recorded. Till January 12th, that is within the first twelve days of this month 187 attacks and 100 deaths are recorded. This shows that the epidemic is increasing day by day. It is not confined to a particular locality but every Ward in the city has been a victim to its toll although 'C', 'D' and 'E' Wards are the hardest hit owing to over-crowding and congestion.

The Municipal Executive as a preventive measure has started vaccination and steps are taken for primary as well as re-vaccination. In November last 6,476 people were re-vaccinated while last month (December) 37,812 were re-vaccinated while 9,745 were primary vaccination.

Special arrangements have been made for vaccination in the 14 municipal dispensaries in the city where people are vaccinated from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning while in the municipal head office at Bori Bunder arrangement is made for vaccination from 8 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. for the convenience of the office clerks and other commercial houses.

In the Roman Catholic Churches on Sunday after the Christian service, arrangement is made for vaccination for the benefit of the Goan Christians.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence from Sunday (16th inst.) at 2-30 P.M. on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao. The course consists of 16 interesting lectures fully illustrated with diagrams charts, etc. on human anatomy, and physiology, circulator respiratory and nervous systems, fractures, insensibility, poisoning, etc., one hour, every Sunday only from 2-30 to 3-30 P.M. No fee is received for imparting this very useful instruction. The class is open to all.

A class in Home Nursing will also commence the same day and time at the same place.

PRIZE TO AUTHOR OF "STORY OF AMARNAM"

An "Admirer of Gujerati Literature" writes:—

"Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji has given a prize of Rs. 50/- to the author of "story of Amarnam", Mr. Dinsha Nasserwanji Dastur, L.S.G.D.

The Gujarati story of "Amarnam" discusses many questions of the day, such as campaign against prostitution, the Harijan Movement evils of liquor, and many other questions. Mr. Dinsha Nasserwanji Dastur, has made a name in Gujarati literature by writing well-known novels and dramas, such as "Sudguni Suraj," "Paltalu Kismat" "Bul-Sitaro". The author has got a good command over the Gujarati language. The story of "Amarnam" has attracted the attention of a large number of Gujarati readers and Mr. Govindji deserves to be congratulated for encouraging the Parsee author. Will the Parsee Lekhak Mandal and other Gujarati institutions encourage young authors like Mr D. N. Dastur, following in the footsteps of Mr. Govindji.

FINANCIAL NAVIGATION.

There are safe and danger zones in a sea; a Ship, however, is able to avoid the latter, only if it is controlled by an experienced and vigilant Captain.

In Banking too, there are good and bad investments. The Directors of the Syndicate, by reason of their experience and vigilance, know perfectly well how to select only sound investments and steer the ship carrying public money clear of unsound ones.

You will do well to entrust your money to their care and reap the obvious fruits of their experience—viz.: "MAXIMUM SECURITY AND ADEQUATE RETURN."

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Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said "THIS IS MY OWN MY NATIVE LAND"!

IN THIS IMMORTAL COUPLET SIR WALTER SCOTT HAS SUMMARISED THE WHOLE PURPORT OF SAGAR MOVIETONE'S

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A SOUL STIRRING DRAMA OF A NATIONAL HERO WHOSE TRAVAIL IN PUBLIC LIFE IS TORMENTED BY THAT IN PRIVATE.

Coming Shortly at the

IMPERIAL TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Starring:— KUMAR, BIBBO, YAKUB, MAYA BANNERJEE, SITARA, etc, etc.

Direction MEHBOOB who gives you hits after hits.

Now in the 4TH WEEK

TO-DAY: MATINEE at 2-30 p. m.

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.

Eternal Music AT IMPERIAL

It is a SUPREME Release.

LADIES' SHOW on MONDAY at 1-30 p. m.

Well-known patriot and world-famous Poetess SHRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU will declare open at 2-30 p. m. TO-MORROW.

These Names Will Make News—

Mr. Keshavrao Dhaiber, Producer—Director—Actor.

Mrs. Durga Khote,	Screen Star,
Govindrao Tembe,	"
Miss. Jaishree,	"
Nanasaheb Chapheker,	"
Bababa Dharwadkar,	"
Govind Kurvaliker,	"
Anant Marathey,	"
Baby Shamrao,	"

—In the greatest event in our screen history,

Jayashree Films'

'NandKumar'

From a brilliant tale By M. G. RANGNEKAR. based on the brilliant romanticism of Krishna

TO-MORROW AT

CENTRAL TALKIES - - - - GIRGAUM

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Finalist Fast Coming To Hand: Why, Vidalin And Gipsy Jack Work Well

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Several smart gallops were put up through the week and horses which were backward early in the campaign have come on considerably.

HIS LORDSHIP (Bell), FINALIST (Evans) and HERITAGE II (Burn) were sent a mile at a strong pace. The first two finished on well. FINALIST makes rapid strides to improvement.

INFLATION (Selby), beat DIGNITARY (Bullock) in a brisk mile run on the tan. Make a note of him.

MYTHICAL MONK (Selby), was superior to Mr. PIP (Graham) and HIMAT (Rook) in a mile gallop.

ZEM ZEM (Riding Boy), held SARASON (Sibbritt) in a dash over the six. The former is an unreliable sort.

DICHROIC (Brace), had SWIFT REYNARD (Sibbritt) beaten in a mile gallop. A smart display.

GIPSY JACK (Sibbritt) went better than ECCLESIASTICAL (Graham) in a sharply run mile. He is very fit just now.

WHY (Evans), pleased in a rousing mile spur.

HOW'S THAT (R. Boy) accompanying him over the last four furlongs. The former is fast training on.

REACTION (Marrable), was speedier than KARAWAY in a dash over the six. He has improved.

LUCULLUS (Bullock) finished ahead of CHEAP JACK (Selby) in a fast six furlongs. One to note.

DANNY BOY (Sibbritt), shaped satisfactorily when sent six furlongs.

PAPER BOY (Brace) had HAREM (O'Neale), comfortably beaten in a dash over the six. Must run well again.

GAY BACHELOR (Sibbritt), strode on freely and well in a ten furlongs run. He was joined by LITTLE ANDREY (Bromley) over the last six.

VIDALIN (Evans) was slightly superior to BLANDNELLO (Brace) in a mile gallop. Both are in good trim.

OOTMAN (Burn), covered ten furlongs in fine style. Seldom reproduces track form.

STAR OF PERSIA (Sibbritt), and DESERT HERO (R. Boy) were well together at the end of a fast run six.

DEVONIAN (R. Boy), gave a speedy display for four furlongs. He has improved.

CHERRY BIN (Graham) pleased when sent nine furlongs.

TAJ AL NUSSER (Gethin) moved resolutely over ten furlongs. Fit and well

RIO RITA (Marrable) easily disposed of.

FIERY FACE (Simmons), in a rattling mile and a quarter gallop

BURGESS (Harding) was far too speedy for WALK OVER (Mendoza), in a dash over the six.

IRAQ BAHADUR (Obaid) held YANOOS (R Boy) in a six furlongs dash. Both are very well just now.

Note:—DR. STRABISMUS, TOLTEC, and RAJPUT.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Acceptances For Second Day Of Bombay Second Winter Meeting

The following are the horses left in for the Second Day of the Bombay Second Winter Meeting, to be run at Mahaluxmi, on January 15:—

First Race: 2-0 p.m.

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Distance—1 Mile

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV, other than those in Starred Class.

Vandyke 9-0; Belle of York 7-11; Tramontana 7-4; Premier 7-4; Vigilant 7-2; Link Boy 7-2.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-30 p.m.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

New Radnor 9-2; Omegan 9-2; Honeysuckle 8-11; Spanish Fly 8-11; Monster 8-11; Shivratri 8-0; Charward 8-9; The Bahadur 8-6; Anita 8-4; Train of Thought 8-4; Miss Grenville 8-4; Mariner's Lass 8-0; Pomme d'Or 8-0; Conquering 8-0; Little Audrey 7-12; Baby Boy 7-11; Garraveen 7-9; Gorgus 7-9; Devonian 7-7.

★ ★

Third Race: 3-0 p.m.

THE TANSA PLATE. Distance—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Jahan Ara 9-12; Fiery Face 9-2; Nassirwan 9-2; Bushboos 9-0; Dilawar 9-0; Kutub 8-6; Ace of Hearts 8-5; Gay Life 7-12; Taj al Nusser 8-3; Lookman 7-7; Cherry Bin 7-7; Gold Mine 7-4.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-30 p.m.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000, Third Rs. 500. A Handirap for horses in Class III.

Star of Persia 9-0; Maid of Orleans 8-12; Grenadier 8-2; Luculius 8-0; Rathlorn 8-0; Havana II 7-10; Quicksilver 7-10; Struggs Hill 7-7; Naidor 7-5.

★ ★

Fifth Race: 4-0 p.m.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Budapest 9-4; Blandello 9-0; Ticanto 8-11; Toltec 8-9; Chhatrasal 8-7; Knight Jill 8-2; Rough Sea 8-0; Lord Clarion 7-11; Gold Crown 7-9; Remarque 7-9.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-30 p.m.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE. Distance—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Vidalin 9-4; Etessam 9-2; Mr. Pip 8-6; Saxon Prince 8-6; Royal Task 8-6; Heritance 8-3; Ootman 8 2; Soltero 7-11; Highland Truce 7-9; Irish Ford 7-9; Tressex 7-7; Almeria 7-7; Gay Bachelor 7-4.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 5-0 p.m.

THE AINTREE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Fearless Prince 9-4; Staff Officer 7-5; Reaction 9-0! Masquerader 7-5; Sarason 8-9; Himat 8-8; Cheap Jack 8-6; Karaway 8-6; Paper Boy 8-3; Danny Boy 7-12; Manifold 7-7; Thermometer 7-5.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-30 p.m.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500; A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

His Lordship 10-0; Manclare 9-2; Romney 8-10; Mythical Monk 7-12; Glanely 8-7; Why 8-7; Shivaji the Great 8-5; Mistral 8-2; Dignitary 8-0; Bachelor's Bard 8-2; Dr. Strabismus 7-0; Gipsy Jack 8-0; Zem Zem 7-10; Royal Prince 7-7; Dichroic 7-3.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 6-0 p.m.

THE AGRA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Violence 10-0; Iraq Bahadur 8-3; White Flower 9-7; Yawir Awar 8-3; Burgess 8-0; Walk Over 7 12; The Duke 7-11; Rajput 7-9; Al Ghazi 7-7; Aziza 7-7 Taj Subhan 7-4.

WRESTLING

Under the sponsorship of H. H. Maharaja of Sailana, K.C.I.E.

IMAM BUX (RUSTOM-E-HIND)

Vs.

KRAEMER (Champion of Europe and Australia)

FOR THE

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

AT

ESPLANADE MAIDAN

ON

SATURDAY, 15TH (9-30 P.M.)

Seats from 1/2 to 17/8 *Plans Open.*

Bombay Hockey League

R. I. N. DRAW WITH B. B. And C. I. "B"

Fenderlinden In Excellent Form

Two games were played in the lower section of the Hockey League on Thursday.

In the earlier game the R. I. N. and the B. B. and C. I. "B" shared points, the closing score being love all. Among the Navalmen Lieut. Durston, R. Fanderlinden and L. Powell were the outstanding men of the side. The Railway boasted a good half line in Rodricks, Mendes and D'Silva.

Teams:—

R. I. N.—D. Peters; L. Powell and Ghulam Nabi; Lieut. Durston, Mohmed Aziz and J. Noronha; R. Fanderlinden, Ashiq Hussain, Mohmed, Anwar, Aziz-ul-Rahman and Abdul Ghani.

B. B. and C. I. "B"—Karanjia, Rince, Pearse, D'Silva, Rodricks, Mendes, Spilling, Kinney, Saldhana, Toscano, Asghar.

SECOND GAME.

The second game saw the Bombay City Police "C" clash with Khatau Sports. The former won by the odd goal in 5. The score is not a true index of the game, as the better team in this match lost. At half-time the score was one all. Burks gave the Police the lead. D'Mello put things square.

After half-time two early goals gave the Police three points Mackathy and Laidlaw netting. After this the losers were all over their opponents. They reduced the lead through Adams, but failed to improve on this; conceding the game to the Police.

Teams:—

Bombay City Police "C".—Devilin; Hewson, McKenzie, Thomas, Williams, O'Grady, Geirr, Laidlaw, Burks, U'ren, Mackathy.

Khatau Sports:—Chanan, Dominic, Reuben, Koli, Alphonso, Fernandez, Rao, E. D'Mello, Narain, Adam, Gabriel.

It is learned that the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice (the Countess of Athlone), will leave for Saudi Arabia on Feb. 4. This will be the first visit of a member of the British Royal family to Ibn Saud's kingdom.

Railway Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY TEAMS PLAY GOALLESS DRAW

Bhusawal Division Qualify For Final

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

In striking contrast to Wednesday, Thursday's matches in the Railway Hockey Tournament at the Cooperage provided hockey of a fairly good standard.

The first game, which was played between Bombay Division and Bombay Workshops was a close fight and despite extra time resulted in a goalless draw.

Both teams had an equal share in the exchanges and the result was a true index of the run of play. Men who attracted attention were Tellis and Jones of the Bombay Division and Westling of the Bombay Workshops. Tellis distinguished himself with his smart solo runs while Jones and Westling were responsible for breaking many promising movements of the forwards.

SECOND GAME.

Contrary to the run of play the Bhusawal Division got the better of Jubbulpore by a narrow margin of 2 goals to 1.

The first half saw the Jubbulpore team dominating the exchanges and they were distinctly unlucky in not being able to obtain the lead. In this period both defences played a sound game and kept the forwards at a respectable distance from the shooting area.

BETTER PLAY.

Better play of the match was witnessed in the second half and Bhusawal opened their account soon after resumption, Loveday, their centre-forward, making no mistake from a near range, (1—0).

This set the Jubbulpore men to work hard for the equaliser and Lovegrooc, the leader of their attack converted a well-timed pass by Hassett. This goal was disallowed, Lovegrooc being pulled up for off-side. Jubbulpore continued their efforts and immediately afterwards Khan, their inside-left, succeeded in putting his side on terms scoring with a close shot.

A little before the final whistle, Paul Bhusawal's inside-left scored the winning goal for his side. Paul displayed excellent stick work in scoring this all-important goal. He had to get past no less than four defenders. He did this well and went on to beat the opposing goalkeeper confidently and gave his side the right to figure in the finals on Saturday.

THE RESULT:—

BOMBAY DIVISION	Nil.
BOMBAY WORKSHOPS	Nil.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY DIVISION:—Dontre; Jones and Rodrigues; Adams, Marsh and Nock; Game, Gaitley, Rashid, Bocarro and Tellis.

BOMBAY WORKSHOPS:—Coveney; Thomas and Westling; Lloyd, Sullivan and Pavey; Mungarvin, Pearson, Romer, Fidgett and Fraser.

SECOND GAME.

THE RESULT:—

BHUSAWAL	2 goals.
JUBBULPORE	1 goal.

TEAMS.

BHUSAWAL:—Chappel; Golting and Graham; Colter, Burgh and Todd; Ramaswamy, Rodrick, Loveday, Paul and Gafoor Beg.

JUBBULPORE:—Mann; G. Smith and W. Smith; P. Mills, R. Norris and Jewell; Hassett, Francis, Lovegrooc, Khan and Hill.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 Jaffar Khan—Sitar Asavari. 8-10 Moulvi Kamar. Recitation from Quran. 8-25 R. G. Joshi.

noon

12-0 Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates and Announcement. 1-5 Edith Lorand and Orchestra. 1-23 Richard Tauber (Tenor). 1-33 Eileen Joyce—Piano. 1-43 Conchita Supervia (Soprano). 1-53 Roumanian Gypsy Orchestra. 5-30 AIR Trio. 5-45 Patdeep, Krishna Sudama Gujerati Playlet. By Gramophone Dramatic Party. 6-0 "Sankraman" by Swami Samarth-Vidyalaya. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Sea Treasures". Salt for savour. By Rao Bahadur Manekial Lallubhai. 7-55 H. Khan Mastana. 8-15 Maharashtriya Garba Party.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

8-0 Recitation Quran. 8-15 Nawab Din. 8-35 AIR Artists. 8-45 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi's Music. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani): 9-30 Ijaz Ali. Thumri; Ghazal; Punjabi Song. 9-55 Nawab Din. 10-10 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi's Music. 10-30 Time Signal. Close down.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

12-30 "Ham Bhi Hain". News in Hindustani. 12-35 Amateur Music. Vilima Chakravarty. 12-40 Talk: (Hindustani): "Responsibilities of Indian Women". By Miss A. K. Hyder. 12-50 Amateur Music. Vilima Chakravarty. 1-0 Indian Music. 1-30 A Mozart Programme.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-0 AIR Orchestra—Tirven. 5-10 Nawab Din. 5-35 Ijaz Ali. Dadra; Geet; Ghazal. 6-0 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi's Music. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Story for Children. By Fayyaz Husain. 7-40 Allah Rakha. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Ethical Element" in Urdu Ghazal. By Prof. R. P. S. Firaq. 8-15 Ijaz Ali. Geets and Ghazal. 8-35 Readings from Famous Books. Mazamin-i-Patras. 8-45 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi's Music. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani): 9-30 News and Weather (English): 9-45 Ken Mac's Astoria Dance Band. 10-0 Talk (English): In and Around Delhi. By H. B. Richardson. 10-15 Ken Mac's Astoria Dance Band. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

49.3 metres. 6,085 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II

49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s.

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

5-0 to 6-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-30 Ijaz Ali. Thumri and Naat. 6-45 Nawab Din. 7-0 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi's Music. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Nawab Din. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Ijaz Ali. Geet and Naat. 10-30 P. S. Mukerjee. Malkauns on Sarod. 10-40 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi's Music. 10-55 News.

8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Clifford Huntsman—Piano. 9-45 "To-night in Bombay" by G. R. Genge. 10-0 "Archie and Wattie" 10-30 Rudy Starita—Xylophone. 10-33 Ken Mac's Swing Band. Leader, Horacy MacCarthy.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m. 810 kc/s. and 40.10 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Studio Concert. 1-21 "Dr. Massakof". Short Story. Weather report. 1-36 Recital of Islami records. 2-6 Readings from Quran. By Ibni Ahmed. 2-21 Vocal music Sovarani Dey—Kavya Sangit. 2-36 Kalipada Banerjee—Classico modern. 2-51 Shibsadhan Mukerjee—Clarionet Solo. 5-6 For children. 6-6 Sanai Recital. Gopal Ghorui and party. 6-26 Classico-modern song. R. M. Bhattacharya. 6-41 News weather (Bengali). News, weather (English). 7-6 News, announcements. Indian theatrical night. "Abdul Hasan", the AIR players.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD 11 75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-25 Opening announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-30 'Green Fields and Pavements'. 8-45 Al Collins and dance Orchestra. 9-30 News announcements. 9-50 Next week's programmes. 10-0 'Film shots!' 10-20 Orchestral music.

Tennyson's "No" To Hindu Gymkhana

PATIALA: Jan. 13.

Lord Tennyson has received a telegram from the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay offering a guarantee of Rs. 15,000 if his team could arrange to play a four-day match on the Hindu Gymkhana ground at the end of their present tour

Lord Tennyson has replied to the Gymkhana saying it was not possible to accept the offer.

It is now definite that the Fifth Test will be played in Bombay. The match will probably start on February 12.—A.P.

Your three guarantees

The name Cognac

The finest and most famous brandy in the world *must* come from Cognac. There and there only do soil, climate, vineyards, and the inherited skill of the growers combine to produce the inimitable brandy.

The name Hennessy

Jas Hennessy and Co. hold in their cellars the finest and largest stocks of Cognac brandy. Every drop of Hennessy's Brandy is guaranteed by the French excise to be genuine *Cognac*.

★★★

Hennessy is the original Three Star brandy. The stars, which were invented some fifty years ago to mark the quality of the brandy, have been often imitated, but the quality of Hennessy's Brandy has never been equalled.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

Guaranteed Pure Cognac

Agents throughout India:—PHIPSON & Co., Ltd.

HE WAS ASHAMED OF HIS SKINNY BODY

...But He Gained 30 Lbs. Quickly on "Vikelp" Tablets ...Now Feels Fine!

Like Thousands of Others He Found the 12 Minerals + 6 Vitamins + Food Iodine in "VIKELP" Quickest Way Yet to Add Pounds, Build New Strength & Energy—*Without Drugs!*

Read his actual letter . . .

"Gentlemen: I had been skinny since childhood. Last September was my nineteenth birthday, so you see how long I have been skinny. Almost every Sunday kids in the neighbourhood would go swimming. I did not go with them. I suppose they knew why. I was ashamed of my skinny body. I was nervous too. Even when I went to picnics in the summer I was ashamed to have my sleeves rolled up like other fellows did. A few months ago I stepped on a pair of scales. I weighed about 8st. 8lbs. and me a young man going on twenty. I thought of the future—would I always be skinny? I had seen "VIKELP" Tablets advertised in the papers and magazines so I bought a tin. I was really amazed how much I gained and how much better I felt. I bought 4 more tins. Over two months have passed. I have gained more than thirty pounds. You don't know how much better I feel and look and how thankful I am for what "VIKELP" Tablets have done for me, so I am going to thank "VIKELP" Tablets for what their sea minerals have done for me.—Yours truly L. F. Curless."

99 times out of 100 these dangerous underweight, rundown conditions are caused by lack of sufficient Minerals, Vitamins and Food Iodine in the system. "VIKELP" made from an amazing Pacific Ocean plant, not only contains all the 6 vitally important Vitamins, A, B1, B2, G, D and E, but is the world's richest source of all the 12 essential life-giving Minerals (iron, copper, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, potassium, manganese, etc.) and Food Iodine. With these precious elements you quickly normalise your glands, build rich red blood, new energy, strength and add pounds of firm flesh.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER!

Write today for fascinating instructive 80-page book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Build Strength, Energy Strong Nerves and Rich Red Blood. Mineral contents of Food and their effects on human body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts. Daily menus for weight building, absolutely free.

Muller Phipps (India) Ltd., 13b., Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MAKE THIS TEST

Even if you are skinny, weak, rundown, nervous can't sleep and if even the best foods fail to build up your weight, strength and energy, try "Vikelp" Tablets for 10 days. You will feel better, sleep better, eat better, have stronger nerves and add at least 5 lbs. of good solid flesh the first 10 days. Your own doctor will approve this way. "Vikelp" costs but little. Obtainable everywhere!

VIKELP

BRAND

HEALTH and BODY BUILDING TABLETS

BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES

Another Victory For D'Souza In 10,000 Metres Race

The 10,000 Metres Race, in connection with the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games, which was run at the Brabourne Stadium on Thursday proved to another victory for S. D'Souza. D'Souza won the 5,000 Metres Race on Tuesday and is in a striking form this year. He is a live candidate for Bombay's representative side for the forthcoming All-India Olympic Games at Calcutta.

Of the five men, who had entered for the race only three participated namely D'Souza, Michael and Elliot.

Michael dropped out after he had covered 8,000 metres. It was a very close finish, Elliot being still ahead of the winner at the last lap but D'Souza with some clever bit of 'sprinting' won in 35 minutes. 33 3/5 secs

New Agent Of B. B. & C. I. Rly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The "Associated Press" understands Mr. G. C. Laughton, senior Government Inspector, Railways, Bangalore, will succeed Sir Maurice Brayshay as Agent, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

Mr. Laughton was for sometime in the Railway Board as Deputy Director of Civil Engineering and later as Secretary of the Railway Board.

He takes over charge during April.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL TYPEWRITING

By W. and E. WALMSLEY.

In large post 4to, cloth 276 pp 5s. Also in oblong form, for standing at side of machine 5s. A complete course, taking the student from the beginning stage to the advanced stage, and providing full instruction in all branches of typewriting. The book has been compiled especially for students in commercial training colleges, technical institutes, and evening schools. It is divided into clearly defined sections, each containing instruction notes and valuable practice material, together with reproductions of typewritten work. A valuable feature of this book is the series of straightforward copying matter provided for speed and accuracy practice.

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Yes, complexions are worn **au naturelle**—but this does not mean that you display them in their morning glory, fresh fro the bath tub! Make-Up is less artificial, follows natural colouring and aims to achieve a natural effect of youthful loveliness. So away with sallow skins, banish your blatant rouges and lipsticks, you've got to look young and beautiful. And how are you to do it? Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply a little nightly. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will gently and imperceptibly absorb the discoloured outer skin with its wrinkles and blemishes, revealing the fresh, flawless complexion now concealed beneath. Try a ten-day treatment if you would see your complexion at its best.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

SPECIAL FILM OF BOMBING AMERICAN GUNBOAT

"PANAY"

BY

THE JAPANESE

which nearly resulted in WAR between AMERICA and JAPAN

(Received by Air-Mail)

TO-NIGHT AT:—

REGAL and CAPITOL

REGAL

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAI ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 10, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 11, 1307
Hightide 9-51 23-19
Lowtide: 4-19 16-08
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 21m
Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Adult Classes for to-day (Friday) will be held and conducted as usual.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The Schedule 'Plane reached Bombay on Thursday evening at 5-45 from Kathiawar with 3 passengers.

CONCERT AT ANDHERI

Sheth Madhavdas Amershi High School Concert will come off to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. at Andheri.

N. H. VIDYARTHI BHUVAN

Under the auspices of the N. H. V. Bhuvan Principal, J. H. Trivedi, will speak on "The riddle of man" to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Bhuvan when Mr. I. K. Vyas will preside.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. at Meher-Hall, Savata Mali Bhuvan opp. Byculla Station, Parel Road.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 15th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Singapore on January 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 24 via Penang and Colombo.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 8th January 1938 was 339; of these 196 were males and 143 females.

THE MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE BOMBAY

The members of the above Committee will meet at the Princess Dock to-day (Friday) at 7 a.m. to see off the first batch of passengers bound for the newly opened Moolky Port.

"B" WARD HEALTH ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Musjid Bridge on Saturday, at 7 a.m. (B. T.), to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Prof. A. G. Ogilvie, of the University of Edinburgh will give a lecture on "The Importance of Geographical Studies in India" in the Chikitsak Samooha Shirolkar High School, Kandewadi, Girgaon, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. Diwan Bahadur Prof. H. L. Kaji will preside.

THYAGARAJA UTSAVAM

The following artistes with suitable accompaniments will give concerts at Pratap Bhuvan, Telang Road, Matunga (G. I. P.) in celebration of Thyagaraja Utsavam under the auspices of Sri Ranjani Sabha, Bombay, to-day (Friday.) From 8-30 to 10 p.m. Mr. Ramamritham (Vocal).

From 10 p.m. Mr. Jalpesan. (Vocal).

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY—KALYAN

There will be a social gathering under the auspices of the Andhra Association, and Library, Kalyan, in the Association Hall, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) "Makar Sankrant" day, when speeches will be delivered on the significance of "Makar Sankrant".

FAREWELL TO 'TUKARAM'

The members of the All-India League of Films' Censorship and the Cinema-Goer's Association of India, will give a Farewell entertainment to 'Sant-Tukaram' to-day (Friday) night 8 p.m. show at the Central, Girgaum when the 'good old saint' bids good-bye to the citizens of Bombay after a protracted trial of "record run".

TARUN BHARAT SANGH

Under the auspices of the Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandal there will be an annual gathering at Rao Bahadur Tarkar's Wadi Lower Parel, DeLisle Road to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will preside.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

BOMBAY MINISTERS TO VISIT "CIPLA" LABORATORIES

BOMBAY, January 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Ministers Messrs. L. M. Patil, Morarji Desai, M. Y. Nurie, A. B. Latthe and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, will pay a visit to the "Cipla" laboratories on Friday, January 14, at 4-30 p.m.—

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Petrified Forest." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Doctor Syn". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

REGAL—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Way to Glory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Good Old Soak" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. J. C. Hart will deliver a lecture on "Engraving for Textile Printing" to-day (Friday) at 2-30 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The annual general meeting of the Rationalist Association of India was held on Sunday January 9 at 5-30 p.m. at 'Buona Casa', Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road. Office-bearers for 1938 were elected. The meeting was followed by a Social where Prof. James Bartley spoke on 'The Rational Outlook on Literature."

SALSETTE TALUK CONGRESS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Congress members residing in the Salsette Taluka, District Thana, will be held on Sunday, January 23 at 3 p.m. in the Nagindas Hall, near the M. H. High School, Thana. After the routine the members will have to elect from amongst themselves 10 members to constitute the 'Taluka Committee.' Candidates for the said election must possess the qualifications mentioned in Article 5 of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress. Members' lists can be had on the 18th January 1938 on payment of Rs. 2 per copy by those members only who have given their intimation to the President on or before the 15th January, 1938.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have received the following:

A wall calendar from S. Naraen and Co., Sole Proprietors, Sun Brand Saffron.

A wall calendar from Batliboi and Co., Engineers, Bombay.

A wall calendar from Neutex and Co. (India) Bombay.

A wall calendar from Crescent Insurance Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar from the Saraswat Co-operative Bank, Bombay.

Wall calendars from the Godrej Toilet and Vegetable Soaps, Bomaby.

A beautiful wall calendar from the Associated Advertisers and Printers, Colour printers and advertisers, Bombay.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar has given notice of the following resolution in the next meeting of the B. P. C. C.:—

"In the opinion of the B. P. C. C., the demands put forward in the name of the working class for the immediate restoration of the 1925 level of wages and for the re-adjustment of the wages in the rationalized mills in the textile industry are eminently reasonable and that in the present state of the industry such restoration and re-adjustment will not be an unbearable burden on it. This Committee, therefore supports these demands of the textile workers and appeals to the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee to recommend their immediate adoption."

LATE KOTHARI B. SINGHJI

An Udaipur (Rajputana) correspondent writes:—

Kothari Balwant Singhji, ex-Minister of Udaipur Mewar, passed away on the 3rd instant at the age of 76. He was a Tazimi Jagirdar belonging to a family which held ministership for generations. He had served four rulers of the State with such loyalty and devotion that each of them bestowed upon him complete confidence and fresh honours. He joined State service at an early age. Having been at the head of several departments, he served late His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Fateha Singhji Bahadur for 16 years as the minister. Kothariji was in harness till the last days being a member of the Mahodraj Sabha. (High Court).

Air Mail Postal Notice

As the Imperial Airways East Bound 'plane due to arrive Karachi on 13-1-1938 has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 14-1-1938 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on the 15-1-1938 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence: 11-30 hours on 15-1-38.

Registered correspondence: 11-00 hours on 15-1-38.

BOMBAY'S NEW P.P.M.: Mr. Reginald Singh, who succeeds Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar retiring Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

18 MONTHS JAIL FOR IMPERSONATION

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., figured as a witness in a case in which a man was convicted of impersonation and attempted cheating by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

It was stated that Tulsiram Ramachandra Bhosale, who had three previous convictions for theft, cheating and criminal breach of trust, went to Mr. D. G. Savarkar, Editor of "Lokamanya" on December 30 and told him that he had been a Sholapur Martial Law prisoner. He showed him a letter from Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Editor of "Kesari" of Poona, and also the draft of a petition he had addressed to the Premier. In this petition he said that his house and land in his village in Yelwalkhed Taluka had been forfeited in lieu of fine, and prayed to the Premier to redress his grievance.

The accused further represented to Mr. Savarker, that he had approached Mr. S. K. Patil but that Mr. Patil had refused to help him as he had been convicted for violent activity. The accused gave his name as Tulsiram Ramchandra Jadhav.

Mr. Savarkar found that the date in Mr. Ketkar's letter had been altered. Growing suspicious he telephoned to Mr. S. K. Patil to come to his office. The arrival of Mr. Patil exposed the fraud of the accused, who was handed over to the police.

PATIL'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Patil in his evidence stated that he knew Mr. Jadhav who was his fellow prisoner at Visapur and was at present a member of the Legislative Assembly. The accused had never come to him though he mentioned he had seen him at the Congress House.

From the description that accused gave he could gather that he had not come to the Congress House nor could he have seen him at Visapur.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate remarked that such people should be treated severely and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months.

SURAT STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Surat District Students' Conference will be held on 18th and 19th instant. Sjt. Achutrao Patwardhan will preside over the Conference.

Important problems facing the students of the country in general and those of the district in particular will be discussed.

REVENUE MINISTER FOR BELGAUM

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, will leave Bombay on Saturday, 15th January, for Belgaum and return to Bombay on the 18th. On his way the Minister will visit Hudli on the 16th.

The arrival of the Hon'ble Minister at Belgaum on the 16th will be public while all arrivals elsewhere and departures will be private.

Indulal Yajnik Ill

Mr. Indulal Yajnik, the well-known Kisan leader is laid down with fever and gastritis and all his engagements for the next fortnight have been cancelled.

HARIJAN MEETING AT FERGUSSON ROAD

Under the auspices of the Veer Bharat Harijan Sangh, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at Pathan Chawl opposite Jamset Mill, Fergusson Road, where Messrs. Mhatre, Nagwekar Mahadeswar, Sawerdekar and Zaveri will speak on liquor and gambling and duties before the Harijans.

Mr. Balaji Mahadeo Mane will preside.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Fixtures And Referees' Appointments

The following are the fixtures and referees appointments in the Bombay Hockey League tournament upto the week ending Saturday 22nd January:—

Saturday 15th January, 4 p.m. Dr. Antonio D'Silvas H. School vs. Parsee Cyclists Association. Umpires:—Messrs. J. Mendonza and R. J. Francis. Association Ground.

Saturday 15th January, 5 p.m. Bombay City Police "A" vs. 'Times of India' "A". Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Rodrigues. Association Ground.

Saturday 15th January, 4 p.m. W. H. Brady and Co., vs. Christ Ch. and Barnes Ex-Students. Umpires:—Messrs. Heridia and P. Amarlal. Parsee Gymkhana.

Saturday 15th January, 5 p.m. Cheshire Regiment vs. Indian Telegraph R. C. Umpires:—O. Ernst and K. S. Lynn. Parsee Gymkhana.

Sunday 16th January, 4 p.m. Bombay District Police vs. Young Sports, Dadar. Umpires:—Messrs. E. Moulton Sh Ah. Din. Association Ground.

Sunday 16th January, 5 p.m. Bombay Telephone Co., vs. B.B. and C.I. "A". Umpires:—Messrs. Ranganathan and M. C. Kapadia. Association Ground.

Sunday 16th January, 4 p.m. Messrs. Lever Brothers vs. 'Times of India' "B". Umpires:—Messrs. Carasco and P. D'Souza. Parsee Gymkhana.

Sunday 16th January, 5 p.m. G.I.P. European Inst. Matunga vs. Parsi Gymkhana. Umpires:—Messrs. Siganporia and Naval D. Dail. Parsee Gymkhana.

Monday 17th January, 5 p.m. Transit Section vs. Christ Ch. and Barnes Ex-Students. Umpires:—Messrs. S. S. Shirawley and A. E. Sharpe. Association Ground.

Monday 17th January, 5 p.m. Khatau Sports vs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Umpires:—Messrs. J. Pais and R. Warner. Parsee Gymkhana.

Tuesday 18th January, 5 p.m. R. I. N. vs. Young Sports, Dadar. Umpires:—Messrs. Syd. Md. Shah and A. J. Francis. Association Ground.

Wednesday 19th January, 5 p.m. G.I.P. Stores vs. Bombay City Police "B" Umpires:—Messrs. W. Flight and Baptista. Association Ground.

Thursday 20th January, 5 p.m. Cheshire Regiment vs. G.I.P. Headquarters. Umpires:—Messr. P. A. Fernandes and Cyriaco D'Souza. Association Ground.

Friday 21st January, 5 p.m. Bombay C. F. C. vs. St. Xaviers College. Umpires:—Messrs. A. E. Sharpe and C. Rodgers. Association Ground.

Friday 21st January, 5 p.m. Bombay Port Trust vs. B.B. and C.I. "B" Umpires:—Messrs. Booth and C. Peters. Parsee Gymkhana.

Saturday 22nd January, 4 p.m. Transit Section vs. Dr. Antonio D'Silva's H. School. Umpires:—Messrs. N. Daji and R. Warner. Association Ground.

Saturday 22nd January, 5 p.m. Lusitanian "A" vs. Bombay Telephone Co., Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and S. H. Mehta. Association Ground.

Saturday 22nd January, 4 p.m. B.E.S.T. vs. 'Times of India' "B". Umpires:—Messrs. Siganporia Shirawley. Parsee Gymkhana.

Saturday 22nd January, 5 p.m. Bombay District Police vs. Young Hindu Sports Club. Umpires:—Messrs. O. Ernst and J. Pais. Parsee Gymkhana.

Sholapur Day At Dadar

Sholapur Day was observed at Dadar at a public meeting held under the auspices of the G—Ward District Congress Committee in the Shivaji Park on Wednesday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. R. M. Nagwekar.

Messrs. Deshpande, Mhatre, and Kamath spoke at the meeting.

Speakers eulogised the qualities of sacrifice and heroism of Sholapur martyrs.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.	Arrival H.M.
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45
Saturday	7-15	17-45

KARNATAK YOUTH CONFERENCE

The Secretary, Karnatak Youth Conference, has issued the following appeal:—

Sunday, the 16th January, 1938, will be a red letter day in the annals of the History of the Youths of Karnatak. On this day, the first session of the Karnatak Youth Conference will be held. The Youth Leagues and the Student Leagues of Karnatak are hereby requested to send their delegates to the Conference and make it a success.

Remember the worthy words of Babu Subhas Bose: "The Youths of India are no longer content with handling the responsibility to their older leaders and sitting down with folded hands or following like dumb driven cattle. They have realised that it is for them to create a New India, Free, Great and Powerful."

The Youth is the life-blood of a Nation. To hasten the Golden Dawn of the National Progress, her youths must co-operate, irrespective of caste and creed to work for the good-will of the Nation. Freedom must be the song of our soul. With this future, and with this goal, set before its eyes that the Karnatak Youth Conference is called for.

All those who are interested in the welfare of the Youths as well as the Nation, we hope they will and we request them to, contribute the necessary funds to the Conference.

NURSE WHO BEGAN TO GET FAT

Worried Because it Spoiled Her "Figure"

LOST 18 LBS. WITH KRUSCHEN

This nurse was proud of her figure, and when she began to put on weight she was naturally worried about it. Besides spoiling her appearance it was making her look years older. After trying all kinds of socalled reducing remedies in vain, she started taking Kruschen, and in a few months she got rid of 18 lb. of unwanted fat. Delighted with the results, Nurse writes:—

"I am a hospital nurse, 38 years of age. I am 5 feet 8 inches tall and always had a good figure. But about two years ago, I began to get very fat, especially round the abdomen. This worried me very much, not only because it spoiled my figure, but because it made me look much older. I tried various reducing remedies, but was disgusted with the lack of results. A few months ago I started taking Kruschen Salts and soon found I was getting slimmer. I did not weigh myself until last week, and found to my delight that I had lost 18 lbs. of excess fat and I feel so well. Kruschen Salts are wonderful."—(Nurse) M.E.C.

Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, the fat starts to go. Then, month after month, the scales tell the same story—a few pounds less of superfluous fat to burden the body and endanger the health.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1938

BOMBAY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay have done well to appoint a Committee "to advise them on the question of vocational training for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools in the province of Bombay." As we have often pointed out before, while many condemn the present system of education, not many are agreed on what precisely should be the new system to supplant it. Yet unless there is some consensus of opinion with regard to necessary reforms, it will not be possible for Government to adopt them. The Report of the Zakir Hussein Committee appointed by the Wardha Educational Conference, has set forth in detail some of the reforms suggested by Gandhiji. It was first expected that this Report, together with Gandhiji's views thereon, would be considered by a more representative educational conference and its proposals would be submitted to provincial Governments. But Gandhiji's illness and the urgency of settling the controversies raised by the Wardha scheme have altered that plan and the Bombay Government have appointed their own Committee to suggest changes in primary and secondary education, "arising out of the Zakir Hussein Committee's Report." The Bombay Committee will of course consider, before submitting its own report, the views of Gandhiji and recognised educationists and educational institutions on the Zakir Hussein Report.

Wide Terms Of Reference

The Bombay Committee's terms of reference are much wider than they appear to be at first sight. The main term is what should be the proportion of general education and practical or vocational work in the primary and secondary schools. This apparently simple term of reference raises the whole question of curricula for lower primary, upper primary and secondary schools. For unless the entire curricula are fairly clearly envisaged, it is not possible for the Committee to say with any precision how much time should be devoted to vocational education. And it is quite a big job to agree on the contents of the general curricula, in view of the multiplicity of the subjects that deserve inclusion and controversies about the time to be devoted to subjects like English, Hindustani, pure Mathematics and physical culture. The Wardha Committee, in no sense unduly biased in favour of non-vocational subjects, recommended even for the primary course the following subjects: (1) Mother Tongue, the matriculation standard being approximated; (2) mathematics including Arithmetic and rudiments of practical geometry, mensuration, and book-keeping; (3) "Social Studies" including (a) Indian history and "stories of the great liberators of mankind and their victories of peace," (b) elementary civics, (c) geography, physical and regional, of India and outlines of world geography, (4) General Science including bare rudiments of (a) nature study, (b) Botany, (c) Zoology, (d) Physiology, (e) Hygiene, (f) "Chemistry of air, water, acids, alkalis and salts," (g) "a knowledge of the stars showing direction and time at night," (h) and "stories of the great scientists and explorers and of their contributions to human well-being; (5) Drawing and Designing, including graphs; (6) Music and (7) Hindustani, to be so taught as to enable the pupils "to take pride in its richness and vitality and to feel the desire to serve it." We have already expressed our view that this is an excellent non-vocational course. We also believe that it is quite capable of being gone through in seven years if sufficient time is devoted to it each day and if the teachers are properly trained. It can be further improved by providing for one optional subject in the highest classes, the subjects to be chosen from including English. This subject is necessary for the benefit of those who may need it in their professional pursuits or who may desire to proceed to secondary schools. The Bombay Committee has to envisage a similar course for secondary schools also before deciding what should be the proportion of general education and vocational training in secondary and primary schools.

A Note Of Warning

In deciding the question the Committee may well give its most serious attention to the note of warning which the Wardha report itself sounded in the following words: "There is an obvious danger that in the working of this scheme the economic aspect may be stressed at the sacrifice of the cultural and educational objectives. Teachers may devote most of their attention and energy to extracting the maximum amount of labour from children, whilst neglecting the intellectual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training." The danger is evidently so real that the Zakir Hussein Committee itself unconsciously slipped into the very trap that it warned the public against. For it allotted 3 hours and 20 minutes every day to vocational work and only 1 hour and 50 minutes to the ambitious literary course outlined above. We trust the Bombay Committee will exhibit a better sense of proportion and allot more time to the general or non-vacational course. This is a crucial question for the Committee to face and its answer to it may make or mar its report. The Committee will soon issue a full questionnaire and we are confident that a vast majority of teachers and others competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject will demand far more time for the literary subjects and far less for vocational work. It is no reform to go from the present extreme of over-literary education to the other extreme of starving intellectual education.

Stock Exchange Reform

A careful perusal of the views of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association on the report and recommendations of the Morison Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, submitted to the Government of Bombay, and the draft rules circulated among members before submission to Government for sanction under the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act, 1925, will show that after much hesitation there seems inclination on the part of the Board to improve existing trading methods; and to this extent we congratulate the Board and its President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, who has been found laboriously working out the details. The introductory note begins with the usual remark that stock exchanges all the world over have been periodically subjected to abuse, criticism and comment from the Press and the public. The Bombay Stock Exchange in the very nature of things has not escaped its share of blame and odium. These remarks have no justification as it is no pleasure to criticise a benevolent institution but when such institutions help a misuse of the facilities and the powers which are enjoyed by them and when the public interest is not watched, it becomes the bounden duty of all right-thinking men and the Press to take notice of their activities. However, it goes without saying that things on the local Stock Exchange were considerably unsatisfactory and needed urgent investigation. Now the Stock Exchange authorities are out to accept some of the recommendations which they believe to be constructive. This is a positive proof that the authorities were ignorant of the necessity of radical changes in the activity of the local Share Bazaar.

The recommendations which are accepted will have a good effect; but where the Board seems to disagree the subject is left over for the consideration of the Government, who we trust, will do the needful in the matter. The Board accepts fortnightly clearings but the question of margins is left out. The Morison Report demands deposits by members and the Board opposes this move believing that it would in no way provide any really effective guarantee to members of the public or even to members of the Bazaar themselves. In this connection it may be said that under the present system when a member suspends payment, Stock Exchange members are in a position to get something from his assets while his clients are left to the mercy of the law. Stock brokers' is a profession which needs extensive financial facilities and naturally for the safety of the public some deposits are essential, and when members are financially sound there can be no reason why they should clamour against such deposits or giving some sureties. The Board does not approve of the proposition of restriction on speculation by employees. It fails to see any reason why the duty should devolve on the Association to prohibit speculation on the part of the employee. In the case of employees of the members and the Association there is no objection to adopting in principle the suggestion made by the Committee. But it is imperative that this suggestion must be accepted and it is the bounden duty of every broker to find out all about his client. The Board does not assist the Government in introducing the margin system and even in case of restriction it adopts an evasive attitude. If the Board is not prepared honestly to help the Government in checking reckless speculation, the Government will have no alternative but to find out a way to eliminate the root cause of the trouble, and this can be done best by allowing the facility of forward business to those who pay income-tax on a particular fixed amount.

In this connection, although it is unpleasant to mention it, the fact must be stated that some brokers allow large and unrestricted business just with a view to earn large brokerage and at last they suddenly ask the client to close his business or pay substantial deposits. This state of things is responsible for distressed selling and forced covering which often result in an artificial state of the market with violent fluctuations. This is the real danger and if Government wish to put the Stock Exchange on a sound basis, the system of margins and restrictions must be imposed. However, it is gratifying that the Stock Exchange authorities have now became aware of the defects, and we believe with strict observance of the rules and regulations much of the evil practices will disappear.

SAVE US FROM TITLES

Abolition Of Honours In Its Behind The Scenes Implications

(By "CHRONICLER")

Although Premier Kher with his typical "naivete" and almost angelic innocence reduced the question of conferment of honours and titles to its simplest proportions in announcing his Government's decision in the local Assembly recently, one may perhaps be permitted to drop a tear of condolence for the might-have-been Rao-Rai-Khan Sahibs and Bahadurs whose just and legitimate (sic) aspirations have been so cruelly prevented from fulfillment.

Way Of All Honours

To those, of course, who cannot imagine the feelings of the gentry (including a few fair ones) whose hunger for titled honours, whether tinsel, silver, gold or just a bit of flamboyant or blushing ribbon, presents a phenomenon not unlike the one depicted and described as land hunger and a whole clinicful of quasi-human hungers, the Congress Ministry has merely broken what they are pleased to describe as a rather deplorable 'racket' with all its inevitable intrigue, mostly underground and behind the scenes of depressing-looking office-rooms in public buildings. The view is no doubt restricted to the Indian conditions and the almost institutional character of the organization fostered by the British Government in this country. But despite vital differences, the technique of honours-mongering and title-hunting is not much affected by climatic conditions if the scandalous revelations made by G. K. Chesterton's brother and Hilaire Belloc (who is still at it with his strong sporting instinct) are to be believed. Some of the recipients of Government honours may however be really deserving citizens and citizenesses whom the State honours itself by honouring, and to them honours make hardly any difference. Men and women who command public respect through their individual achievement in any sphere of life where they distinguish themselves can merely regard the infliction of public honours if not as a plague that all righteous-minded persons

(Continued on page 12, Col. 5.)

INDIAN COTTON AND TRANSPORT COSTS

Government's Duty

(By Prof. R. D. TIWARI, H. L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad.)

That transport costs play an important part in modern commerce is being gradually realised by public opinion in this country, thanks to the increasing competition from the West. In the present article an attempt will be made to demarcate the part transport costs play in the marketing of Indian cotton. The present position of our cotton trade is critical and the future uncertain India is only one of the several important cotton growing countries of the world. The other important cotton growing countries are U.S.A., Brazil, China, Russia and Egypt. It has been estimated that the year 1937-38 will be a record year for raw cotton in the world. The world production of cotton is estimated to be about 50 million bales, as against 30.7 million bales for the last season. Of this United States share for the current season is estimated to be about 18.2 million bales, as against about 14.5 million bales during the last season. The non-American group of countries have increased their output from 15.7 million bales in 1935-36 to 17.5 million bales in 1936-37, and the current season is expected to yield about 20 million bales. It is significant to note, however, that India has not added to her output in proportion to other countries. About the American crop it may be noted that not only has the acreage and the total output increased, but the yield per acre is also estimated to set up a new record of 258 lbs. per acre as against the previous record of 216 lbs. in 1914-15

Position In India

World consumption of raw cotton is not likely to increase at the same pace as production. On the other hand, there are possibilities of the consumption of raw cotton recording a fall. This is so because the production of rayon is expected to record a new high level and replace raw cotton. Further, the Sino-Japanese war will adversely affect the consumption of raw cotton.

In view of these facts it is essential to examine the position of Indian raw cotton and the part played by transport costs. The Indian crop is estimated to be about 7 million bales for the current season. During the 1936-37, the Indian cotton industry consumed about 2.62 million bales, as against 2.55 million bales in 1935-36. During the current year it is estimated that the consumption will increase to about 3 million bales. For the rest foreign markets will have to be found.

It is clear that if Indian cotton is to hold its own, prices will have to be adjusted to a level at which it can compete with American cotton. It is essential that concerted efforts should be made promptly in this direction to assist the cotton grower. Raw cotton prices have already fallen under the cost of production, and the future is none too bright.

Duty Of Railways

Railways can render invaluable assistance to the cotton grower in this country by adjusting their rates policy to altered conditions. This they should do in their own interest. It has been accepted on all hands that in fixing railway rates the traffic manager must constantly keep in view the ability of the article to bear the transport costs and the rates should be fixed accordingly. The ability to bear the transport charge is determined by the price that the article fetches With the reduction price the capacity is correspondingly reduced. The necessity for the reduction in railway rates both for internal consumption and for exports is thus very obvious.

The local consumers of cotton can be broadly sub-divided into two classes, cotton mills and the handloom spinners and weavers. Of these two, the present article will be concerned primarily with the former. There are five important cotton mill centres, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Cawnpore and Nagpur. Bombay cotton mills consume largely indigenous cotton for manufactures below 40 counts, and the rest is imported. This centre is served by two railways, the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways. The rates charged by these Railways on cotton despatched by Bombay are relatively lower than those charged to other internal centres. But even in this case it has been found that the higher level of rates which was fixed in 1922 during the days of boom is being continued to this day notwithstanding the variation in prices. The incidence of Railway rates has been thus increased considerably. The recent fall in prices has still more added to the burden. This can be easily seen by comparing the rates charged in 1923 with the current rates and the prevailing prices. The cost of transport being part of the cost of production of cotton, the cultivator has to bear it; the middleman easily shifts the burden on to him. It is surprising that Railways in India and especially the State-managed ones should remain unmoved at this steep fall in cotton prices.

Anomalous Position

Other mill centres are in a different position. In these cases, in addition to the high absolute level of charges, should be added the individualist policy of the Railways, which results in a still higher level of charges. For instance, Ahmedabad in purchasing Punjab-American cotton has to pay higher transport costs because the consignment travels on two railway systems, and in calculating the rates each Railway charges a telescopic rate calculated according to the distance travelled on its own line irrespective of the total distance travelled. The result is that the importer finds it easier to supply the Ahmedabad market than the Indian producer of Punjab-American cotton This is a very serious weakness in our economic organisation. The most anomalous position is that whereas our internal producers of raw cotton find it difficult to supply the internal market due to individualist Railway policy, the foreign growers subsidised by their Governments and Indian Railway policy easily captured our markets. It is high time that the Government of India realised their responsibility towards the

(Continued on page 10 Col 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANGLO-IRISH CONFERENCE

A conference between the representatives of the Irish and British Governments, such as has been arranged for Monday next, was inevitable after the reconstitution of the Irish State and its complete severance from the British Empire. If the Irish decision had been taken only a decade ago, there would nave been a storm of indignation and violent abuse of the Irish leaders in British circles. But the latter have by now thoroughly realised that Mr. De Valera and his colleagues can neither be bullied nor befooled and so there is now a readiness manifest in most British circles to let by-gones be by-gones. Only in the die-hard section of the Conservative Party is there a feeling of extreme chagrin at the turn of events and an inclination to bluff. The half-patronising and half-reproving tone adopted by the "Daily Telegraph" towards Mr. De Valera and his colleagues is ludicrous in the extreme and we have no doubt will be treated with silent contempt by the latter. The British Government, in the best interests of their country ought to show a generous and realistic attitude towards the new Irish State. Such an attitude would be some recompense at least for the grievous wrongs inflicted on the Irish people for decades, if not centuries, by the British people and Government.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION

The London "Times" having condescendingly declared that the Ceylonese Constitution "obviously requires further overhaul if the experiment in democracy is not to end in disappointment", it may be taken for granted that there is some inclination now in official circles in Great Britain to make a move to amend the Constitution. But whether the move will be in the direction of real democratization of the Constitution or of further tightening up its steel frame, after putting up a gilded facade to mask the structure, as has been done in the case of India, is difficult to say. To expect any real advance towards democracy would be entirely to belie the traditions of the Conservative Party which now rules the country. The latest move of the British Government in amending the Ceylon Order-in-Council, with a view to confer additional powers on the Governor to enable him to checkmate the State Council still further than he has been doing, is hardly calculated to lead the Ceylonese to believe that the British Government is genuinely solicitous of helping them forward on the road to Democracy.

A TIMELY WARNING

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has availed himself of his brief visit to London to give a timely and friendly warning to Britain against forcing federation down India's unwilling throat. The unanimity of the opposition to the hybrid federation was once again strikingly proved during the recent debate on the subject in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Member for Law and Order observed during the debate that it was only to preserve the British power in India that they had provided a "hybrid Constitution buttressed by so many reservations and reactionary safeguards that its vicious provisions will lead us nowhere but into communal and suicidal strife". Mr. Bose, too, has shown that he is as uncompromisingly against the proposed Federation as any other Congress leader. His reference to "an impending crisis" (in case federation is introduced) must not be lightly passed over by responsible opinion in Britain. Mr. Bose, of course, made it perfectly clear that India did not want a conflict for the love of conflict. But an understanding with Britain can endure only if we are allowed to mould our own destinies as a free nation. Nothing less than a Constitution framed by the people themselves will satisfy India, and there can be no lasting peace until that demand is satisfied.

PROHIBITION IN BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal may be congratulated on its attempt to make the Province fall in a line with the "Congress" Provinces in the matter of Prohibition. It is announced that the Government intends to introduce Prohibition in one district, namely, Noakhali, from April 1. The drink evil has not spread in Bengal to the same extent as it has done in Madras, Bombay and Behar. The total revenue which Bengal derives from Excise is only about 12.4 p.c. of the total revenue of the Province, whereas in Madras, Bombay and Behar, the Excise Revenue is about one-fourth of the total revenues of these provinces. The loss of revenue, which the Bengal Government will sustain by the enforcement of Prohibition in Noakhali District, will be only a little over Rs. 30,000. There are said to be only four shops selling country-spirit, and no shops at all selling "tari" or "pachwai," the country-liquors, with the exception of a railway refreshment room. The Bengal Government has thus an easier task before it in bringing about Prohibition in the Province than the other major provinces, and it is to be hoped that it will push on with its scheme with all possible speed.

REVEALING INCIDENT

The refusal of a Durban liftman to allow Seth Govind Das, who is at present touring South Africa, to use his lift is one more glaring example not only of the colour bar obsession but also of the scant courtesy with which even eminent Indians are treated in British dominions The incident is no doubt redeemed by the consideration shown by the Secretary of Mr. Hofmeyr, and also by the apology tendered by the Manager of the Standard Bank in whose building the office of Mr. Hofmeyr is situated, but it reveals in a most striking manner the extent to which the virus of White Man's supremacy has spread. The humiliation to which Seth Govind Das was subjected has unfortunately nothing unusual about it; it only serves to emphasise the plight of our nationals in South Africa. It is due as much to the racial arrogance of the Afrikanders as to our own political tutelage And it is of course futile to plead for fair-play and justice as long India cannot hold her head high as a free nation.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I entirely agree that alcohol has been from ages out of mind the drink of both gods and man, and the man who is a teetotaller, like our Hon'ble Minister in charge of Excise, is a cursed fanatic who is very much to be pitied, indeed. Anyway the whole trouble about the Excise policy of the Government of this province is due to the fact that it has been now for more than ten years in the charge of a Minister who does not know really what alcohol means—unless it is prescribed by a doctor for him in some medicine."

—Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the prominent Bihar Liberal.

* * *

"B. B. C. policy concerning Arabic broadcasts will be applauded by moderate men," says Bori Bunder.

Moderately applauded, of course!

By the way, why shouldn't the Liberal Federation call a special session to congratulate the B. B. C?

* * *

In the Bombay Assembly Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, painted a heart-rending picture of wealthy employers rushing off to Mahableshwar and Matheran in their luxurious cars in the height of hot weather to enjoy a holiday they did not require, while the workers remained at their tasks, sweating in the unbearable heat and without any prospect of a holiday.

We are sure many of the members of his Democratic Swaraj Party and his old colleagues of the Interim Ministry did not relish the words of Mr. Mehta.

* * *

The Progress Party, said Mr. F. Curion, wants "Industrial peace". Why not industrial progress?

* * *

"Very High Price For Raw Hides", says a headline to financial news.

But we had always thought it paid one to have a thick skin.

* * *

The Best Hobbies Exhibition is to be shortly held in Bombay.

Among the exhibits which will not be on view are:

Mussolini's fiddle and other favourite musical instruments.

Lloyd George's memoirs, chrysanthemums and sows.

Justice Sir Shah Mohd. Sulaiman's telescope and Justice Jayakar's veena.

A collection of Mr. Jinnah's speeches in Hindustani.

* * *

Smiling Masks

—Headline.

Quite a number of women seem to be wearing them.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Doctor Ambedkar has agreed to affiliate the third International to his Independant Labour Party.

(2) The next march to the Secretariat will be of hen-pecked husbands who will demand due protection against their wives and mothers-in-law.

(3) Bori Bunder Minor's Bombay Man has decided to undertake a week's fast and during that period he will abstain from boosting any dinners, lunches, banquests, Balls, dances and such other things.

* * *

During a flag day in a London suburb one of the pretty and youthful sellers approached a sour-looking man who sat at the wheel of a luxurious car.

"Will you buy a flag for the hospital, please?" she asked.

"No, thanks," came the surly reply. "I contribute regularly to the hospital"

"Ah," put in the girl, sweetly, "but we're collecting money today, not pedestrians."

Patiala XI Draw With Tennyson's

Amar Nath And Havewala Hit Up Centuries

RECORD FIFTH WICKET PARTNERSHIP

SCORES:—

Patiala XI (1st Innings)	*142*
Tennyson's XI (1st Innings)	*for 9 wkts. Declared 445*
Patiala XI (2nd Innings)	*for 5 wkts. 264*

Thanks to L. Amar Nath and Havewala, who scored 109 Not Out and 106 respectively, the Patiala XI drew with Lord Tennyson's men in their three-day fixture, which concluded at Patiala on Thursday.

Huge Task

Facing a deficit of 303 runs in the first innings, His Highness' team entered on their second innings on Thursday morning. In 70 minutes' play 3 wickets were down for 77 runs and things were not very bright for Patiala.

Record Wicket

Then started the record fifth wicket stand between Amar Nath and Havewala, namely two centuries during one partnership. Amar Nath remained unbeaten till the end with 109 to his credit while the Bombay left-hander carried his bat for 106. Both batsmen mastered the English bowling and played great innings.

PATIALA, Jan. 13.

Facing a deficit of 303 runs Patiala entered on their second innings at 11-15 this morning and began with excellent promise. Soon, however, bowlers got the upper hand and 3 wickets were down in 70 minutes for 77 runs making the outlook none too bright for Patiala.

Joginder Singh and Warne were again the home side's opening pair and they faced the attack, which was in the hands of Wellard and Edrich. Wellard was easily played for the first 20 minutes. Warne especially making some good strokes. The rate of run per minute was maintained. Then Jogendra Singh hung out his bat to an out-swinger and was caught by McCorkell standing well back (23/1/7).

AMAR NATH IN.

Amar Nath joined Warne and began brilliantly. He cut Wellard's first three balls, for two, four and two and crossing over with a single cut Edrich's first ball for another four. Amar Nath touched his best form at once. Warne was much slower. At 44, Parks relieved Edrich and Warne was caught in the slips off his third ball, Wellard accepting an excellent catch (44/2/15). Amar Nath continued to bat brilliantly overshadowing Mohd Saeed, who next joined him. He off-drove Parks repeatedly and sent up 50 in as many minutes. The cricket Amar Nath was playing at this stage was up to Hardstaff's polished innings yesterday. At 70 Peebles came on for the first time and was immediately successful bowling Mohd Saeed for 11 (77/3/11). Amar Nath now in forties was joined by the Yuvraj.

Amar Nath

Yuvraj concentrated on defence and gave Amarnath his head as latter was batting with excellent blend of defence and aggression. Amarnath drove Parks and Peebles for three-fours in ten minutes and reached his fifty in exactly an hour. This was an absolutely faultless effort and Amarnath's best fifty on this tour. When field was sent rather wide Amarnath snatched easy singles, playing Peebles mostly out of pitch. After having helped to take the score to 93 Yuvraj put up an easy catch in the slips (93/4/2).

Havewalla joined Amarnath and best partnership of innings was then seen. Havewalla was quite as brilliant as Amarnath and it was the latters turn to let Havewalla have bowling as the left-hander had a definite advantage against googly bowling. Amarnath hit only one more four after reaching his fifty, but Havewalla hit five-fours, getting 34 in half an hour. At lunch total was 141 for four.

NEW RECORD.

From 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. when the next break was made Amar Nath and Havewalla mastered the bowling, the Bombay left-hander

D. R. Havewala

practically monopolising the game during the first hour. Eventually the pair set up a record namely, two centuries during one partnership and also the best fifth wicket stand of the tour. Havewalla, who came to the crease when Amar Nath was 50 reached his own 50 in 45 minutes and caught up with Amar Nath in the nineties and obtained his century first, in 93 minutes.

Amar Nath reached his own 100 shortly afterwards, he having then been at the wicket for 162 minutes.

Amar Nath began on resumption by on driving the first ball from Wellard for a four and Havewalla straight drove Peebles over the screen for the first six of the innings. In Peeble's next over Havewalla repeated the same stroke and Edrich running in from boundary failed to reach the ball, which went for another six. A four then gave Havewalla his 50 and Langridge replaced Peebles. Amar Nath cover-drove Langridge to the boundary and Havewalla with two off Parks (who relieved Wellard) sent up 200 at 3-15 p.m. Amar Nath was at 85 for nearly quarter of an hour and during this period Havewalla quickly overtook him. At 210 Tennyson brought on Edrich with the new ball. Slogging his first ball to the boundary Havewalla passed Amar Nath's score and with another straight drive for a four reached 96. Wellard returned in place of Parks and square-cutting the Somerset man's first ball to the boundary Havewalla reached three figures in 93 minutes. This score, which was practically faultless included two sixes and eleven fours. With a three Amar Nath then brought his own 100 on the board. Ten hits to boundary were included in this score which was without blemish of any kind. Patiala were still about 60 runs behind the tourists and so, batsmen correctly played a cautious game scoring only in singles.

At tea both were not out with 106 and 104 respectively.

Play started 45 minutes late after tea owing to a group photograph being taken. The State dwarf coming hardly up to Lord Tennyson's knee came out with the English team on resumption and bowled the first ball to Amar Nath, the man heaving himself as an athlete putting the shot, in trying to propel the ball towards wicket. Lord Tennyson bowled for the first time in the tour and should have got Amar Nath's wicket but Hardstaff dropped an easy catch in the slips. Hardstaff however, got Havewalla's wicket in his next over. Parks taking a rebounce from Wellard's hands in slips (261/5/106).

The fifth wicket added 168 runs.

The Maharaja was the next batsman in. Tennyson bowled a maiden over to the Maharaja, who scored 3 in Hardstaff's next over. Stumps were then drawn. Amar Nath remaining unbeaten with 109.

SCORES:—

PATIALA (Second Innings).

Jogender Singh, c McCorkell, b Wellard	7
Warne, c Wellard, b Parks	15
Amar Nath (not out)	109
Mohd. Saeed, b Peebles	11
Yuvraj of Patiala, c Parks, b Peebles	2
Havewala, c Parks, b Hardstaff	106
Maharaja of Patiala (not out)	3
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wickets)	264

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	20	1	79	1
Edrich	8	0	38	0
Parks	18	6	35	1
Peebles	16	0	72	1
Langridge	3	0	21	0
Hardstaff	2	0	4	1
Tennyson	2	1	4	0

—A. P.

Fifth Test In Bombay

Will Be Played To A Finish If India Wins At Madras

PATIALA, January 13.

It is now definitely announced that the Fifth Test Match will be played in Bombay after the Madras Test and that the Ceylon part of the tour has been cancelled. Dates fixed for the last match are February 12, 13, 14 and 15. If the Madras Test is won by India the Bombay match would be played to a finish even if it has to be continued on the fifth day.

According to new arrangements all members of the team except Lord and Lady Tennyson will sail for England on February 19.

Lord and Lady Tennyson will sail by "Empress of Britain" on February 18, for Far East "en route" to America.

Gover's knee was examined by a specialist and also x-rayed here and it was found that there was no cause for any anxiety. Gover will be going with the team to Delhi where further treatment will be continued.—A.P.

C. P. TEAM TO MEET TENNYSON'S

Major Naidu Not Permitted To Skipper Team

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 13.

The following players have been selected to represent Central Provinces and Bihar against Lord Tennyson's team to be played on 19th and 20th.

T. H. Irani (Captain),
Razzak,
Suriya Naidu,
Ramlu Naidu,
Jaiwant,
Sane,
Sarwate,
Zahur Ahmed,
Hewatson,
Battiwalla,
Rahmanpasha,
Reserves:—
Hiralap and
Mane.

The association tried their best to persuade Cricket Control Board to allow Major Naidu to skipper Central Provinces team as he has birth qualification but the proposal was turned down.

Great resentment prevails all over the province, particularly among cricket fans. The absence of Major Naidu will tell greatly on gate-money.

SIX KILLED IN VILLAGE RIOT

BELGRADE, January 13.

Six persons were killed and twelve dangerously injured and many others less seriously hurt in the Bosnian Village Omarshka in a fight following a dispute over a piece of land.

The quarrel began at the village fair and developed into a riot.—Reuter.

Nazi War Minister's Wedding

BERLIN, January 13.

Herr Hitler and General Goering were witnesses of the wedding here to-day of the War Minister Von Blomberg with Fraulein Fruhn.

The ceremony was private and the identity of the witnesses was at first not revealed.—Reuter.

Br. Gladiator Fighting 'Planes For Portugal

LISBON, January 13.

A contract for the purchase of fifteen British gladiator fighting 'planes for the Portuguese Airforce has been signed by the Portuguese Government.—Reuter.

DESERTION AMONG REBELS

Franco's Measures In Neutral Country Round Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 13.

In order to prevent desertions from insurgent ranks a detachment of Gen. Franco Cavalry, composed of 25 mounted men is placed on the neutral ground between insurgent and British territory.

The move is a sequel to the increasing desertions of troops of Carabineers from insurgent ranks.

The Coastal Guards are also reinforced at Tarifa, Algeciras, Lalinea, where many machine-guns are installed.—Reuter.

FRANCO CONCLUDES TRADE TREATIES

SALAMANCA, Jan. 13.

An insurgent communique announces that trade agreements have been concluded with Italy Germany, Portugal Switzerland and Holland while negotiations are progressing with Norway and Sweden.—Reuter.

RIFLE FIRE FOR POLICE

Arab Band Leader Eludes Capture

JERUSALEM, January 13.

A British constable was wounded this morning when a party of British police rushed to a house and captured three armed Arabs in the area, where Starkey was murdered.

Acting on report that Issa Battat, leader of an Arab band was taking refuge in the house near Hebron, the police surrounded the house before dawn but met with a volley of rifle fire and were obliged to call for reinforcements. They then rushed to the house, but Battat under cover of darkness eluded capture.

Police dogs and a large force of police are now trailing him.—Reuter.

One Arab Killed

JERUSALEM, January 13.

It is learned that one Arab was killed when the house was seized. Another seriously injured and the third captured unwounded.—Reuter.

U. S. TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The new bill to strengthen the United States fleet will authorise a huge construction programme, embracing all types of naval vessels" announced Carl Vinson Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

He stated legislation was ready and would be introduced in the Congress as soon as President Roosevelt sent messages to the Congress detailing the programme. It is believed the messages may be sent to-day.

Members of the House Committee declared the plan had been approved and called for 20 per cent. increase over the tonnage limitations of the defunct London Treaty. One member said an initial outlay of 125 million dollars has been foreseen.—Reuter.

FILCHNER WELCOMED IN BERLIN

BERLIN: Jany. 13.

The explorer Filchner was welcomed by a large crowd with a military guard of honour.

In an interview he expressed gratitude for the help of British representatives in Central Asia and India.—Reuter.

FOUND DRIFTING [illegible]**AN.**

APIA, [illegible].

The aircraft carrier "Avocet" found the "Samoan Clipper" drifting on the ocean at 21|30 G.M.T. All the crew are dead. A report from Tutuila island states that it is believed that the Clipper caught fire and exploded.—Reuter.

Ulster Loyalists To Stand By Govt. Of Ireland Act

BELFAST, January 13.

Mr. J. M. Andrews, Acting Prime Minister interviewed said, if the question of partition was raised at the Conference between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Chamberlain, he was confident the British Government would not let down Northern Ireland, specially after its declaration of the position of Northern Ireland under the new Constitution of Eire.

Ulster loyalists stood by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, which was their charter of security. They were not prepared to give it up or barter it away.—Reuter's Special.

Defence Of Irish Ports

Outstanding Questions Between Eire And Great Britain

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.

The Anglo-Irish conference in London is the sole topic of conversation in Eire this morning on every side. There is a feeling of optimism regarding the outcome of the negotiations.

Mr. Cosgrave, although declining to make any comment on the announcement wished the delegation "All luck in the world".—Reuter.

Three Questions For Anglo-Irish Discussion

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.

Mr. De Valera announced in the Dail to-night that arrangements have been made for a meeting between representatives of the Irish and British Governments in London on January 17, to discuss outstanding questions between the two countries. The announcement was greeted with cheers by the opposition benches. The Dail then rose.

Mr De Valera in a statement subsequent to his announcement in the Dail said that the conference was called on his initiative following informal discussion between himself and Mr Macdonald.

Conversations will be of a preliminary character, covering all the outstanding questions between the two countries.

The new constitution will not be one of these questions but partition must absolutely be one of them.

The three outstanding questions were:—First, the partition by which six of the nine Ulster counties form a separate state second, the defence and occupation of the Free State ports by British troops, three, withheld land annuity moneys.—Reuter

ULSTER'S POSITION EXPLAINED

BELFAST, Jan 13.

A special meeting of the Northern Ireland Cabinet has decided on an appeal to the electors immediately. The Parliament of Northern Ireland will be dissolved on January 20. Nominations will be made on January 29 and polling will take place on February 9. A statement by Viscount Craigavon, the Prime Minister, states, "In view of the recent statement of Mr. De Valera that he proposes to raise the question of partition in the forthcoming discussions with the British Government, I feel it necessary to put the position of Ulster beyond doubt. Ever since I assumed office, I have emphasised in all quarters the loyal solidarity of the Ulster people on this matter of vital importance. An opportunity now presents itself, under our system of representative government, to allow the people to pronounce upon the issues by themselves and I have no doubt as regards the answer they will give."—Reuter.

SARAT BOSE'S APPEAL TO HUNGER STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Release Society, Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore:—

Please convey my earnest appeal to hunger-strikers to desist from the extreme. Joining Mahatmaji in appealing for patience. —SARAT BOSE."—A.P

Shahidganj Arrests Reach 120

LAHORE, January 13.

Five Ahrar volunteers were arrested to-day for Shahidganj satyagraha, bringing total arrests to 120.

Ten volunteers including five from Cawnpore were bound in for a sum of Rs. 500 for six months. They preferred jail.—United Press.

M. N. Roy At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, January 13.

Mr. M. N. Roy has arrived here in connection with the P. C. C. meeting.—A.P.

Lothian At Poona?

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 13.

Lord Lothian is expected to reach this place to-morrow morning.

He will be staying at the Servants of India Society and will most probably leave for Bombay during the night

Vidarbha Prov. Congress elections are over. Out of 30 delegates so far elected not less than 20 belong to the official group and hence the chances of the Hon. Mr Biyan the present President of the Prov. Congress Committee, being re-elected to the provincial Gadi are very bright.

'Franc' Crisis Passes Off

But Cabinet Rejects Exchange Control

PARIS, Jan. 13.

It is officially stated that the Government are not resigning and that the crisis is temporarily over.

QUESTION BEFORE CABINET

The Cabinet is considering a suspension of the quotations of franc in order to prevent speculation. It has also unanimously declared its intention of energetically defending the Franc and the financial situation generally.

In the Chamber in the afternoon, M. Chautemps is appealing to the nation to pull together.

NO EXCHANGE CONTROL

After the Cabinet meeting M. Bonnet declared that the Government were unanimous in rejecting Exchange Control and regarded a balanced budget as more than ever indispensable.

APPEAL TO COUNTRY

It is expected that M. Chautemps will announce in the Chamber that the taxation yields are satisfactory and urge the country to support the Cabinet's efforts to maintain social peace and proceed to financial recovery.—Reuter.

Governor Of Bank Of France Present At Cabinet Meeting

PARIS, January 13.

There is considerable anxiety and speculation with regard to the likely developments to-day.

The Cabinet meeting will be mainly devoted to the financial situation. Rumours are current of the possibility that the Finance Minister, M. Bonnet may resign and the fact that M. Sarraut's name is mentioned in some quarters as possible Prime Minister is also not reassuring.

The doubt is expressed of Exchange fund's ability to hold Spot Franc at the present level. The talk of Government crisis has overshadowed by M. Chautemp's industrial peace move.

M. Fournier, Governor of the Bank of France was present at the Cabinet meeting in the morning.—Reuter.

Supreme French War Council

PARIS, January 13.

Marshal Petain and Marshal Franchet Despery have been nominated members of the Supreme War Council.—Reuter.

ROSELLI MURDERS SENSATION

PARIS: Jany. 13.

The French Police to-night revealed the evidence that they have received connecting the Czar conspiracy with the hitherto unsolved murder of the two Roselli Brothers found dead in a wood, near Bagnolles.

It is announced that three arrests have been made in connection with the crime, two at Marseilles and the third at Constantine in Algeria.

M. Marx Dormoy, Minister for Interior, stated that the Police were convinced that the Roselli murders were committed by persons connected with the Czar.

The murderers were four in number, three of whom were already under detention, while the fourth was still being sought. In addition, two accomplices have also been arrested.—Reuter

Plans For Further Acceleration In Aircraft Production

Increase In Strength Of Territorial Army In England In 1937

LONDON: January 13.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY RECRUITS IN DECEMBER NUMBERED 3,032, A RECORD OVER ANY PREVIOUS DECEMBER SINCE THE WAR. THE TOTAL RECRUITS IN 1937 NUMBERED 45,320 COMPARED WITH 36,514 IN 1936. THE TOTAL STRENGTH IS NOW 9,946 OFFICERS AND 1,49,797 RANKERS.

Further acceleration of aircraft production in England is foreshadowed by an important change in the control of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors involving the appointment of a Chairman from outside the industry.

Sir Charles Bruce Gardner has been appointed first Executive Chairman of the Society and Mr. Handley Page who is now Chairman will occupy the newly created position of President.

An official statement recalls that the Society was organised in 1916 to deal with war-time production problems and since has acted as an executive and consultant body in such matters of principle as have been of general concern to the aircraft industry.

The requirement of the R.A.F. programme and the increased demand upon the elected Chairman in his dual capacity as manufacturer and head of the Society led the Council to make the above appointment.

Sir Charles Bruce Gardner will be particularly concerned in interpreting to the Air-Ministry and the industry the views and wishes of one to another, and in ensuring the well-being of the industry in the development of civil aviation and export trade.—Reuter.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SYMPATHY WITH ITALO-GERMAN COLLABORATION

They Decide To Fight Communism: Relations With League Of Nations May Be Cut Off

BUDAPEST, Jan. 13.

Austria and Hungary have decided to recognise General Franco's Government as the lawful Government of Spain according to a joint declaration by Italy, Austria and Hungary issued after the conference of these powers here.

A communique says the Austrian and the Hungarian representatives expressed sympathy with the Italo-German collaboration, which is a new important guarantee of peace reconstruction

Austria and Hungary reaffirm their opposition to Communism and greet the Italo-German Anti-Comintern Pact with sympathy and confirm their decision to fight Communist propaganda in their respective countries with all their powers.

Austria and Hungary noting the grave and just reasons for Italy's withdrawal from the League, declare that the League cannot and should not assume the character of an ideolofical grouping. In this eventuality, Austria and Hungary reserve the right to subject their relations with League to further examination.

Corporation, Like Stock Exchange!

Pandemonium Over Adjournment Motion

DR. MEHTA COMES TO RESCUE OF MAYOR & COUNCILLORS

Unprecedented scenes of chaos and confusion were witnessed in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday over the adjournment motion on the death of Rao Saheb M. D. Rane who was once a member of the Municipal Corporation.

At times the Mayor threatened to dissolve the House if members continued shouting at the top of their voices.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

On Thursday Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle moved adjournment of the House Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor accepted the adjournment motion and adjourned the House for an hour as two meeting were called on Thursday the January meeting for the first hour and the December meeting for the second hour.

When the House assembled again at 4 p.m. Mr. V. S. Velinkar pointed out that Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle had meant adjournment of the House for the day and not only for an hour The Mayor had adjourned only for the January meeting that was not correct.

MAYOR'S RIGHT.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram said the Mayor had a perfect right to adjourn for an hour only.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally urged the Mayor not to allow himself to be bullied. The House could be adjourned, he said, only in the case of a sitting member or a distinguished citizen.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said the Mayor had the fullest right to adjourn the House as he liked.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle at this stage moved adjournment of the House again and the Mayor asked for reasons to do so and then said he did not accept the adjournment motion.

EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION.

The Mayor then called upon the Municipal Commissioner to ask for priority for urgent items, which he did but this caused more excitement and confusion. A large number of members began to shout "No, No," "Adjourn," "Adjourn" and so forth. The Mayor, however, undaunted by the shouts put the motion for priority to vote as according to the rules three-fourths of the councillors present must vote. The majority of the councillors were not in a mood to transact any business and they threw out the motion. The Mayor however ruled it as "carried" and again there was a pandemonium as a number of councillors at the top of their voices shouted "No, Count again," and so forth. The Mayor then ruled that the proposition did not get three-fourths majority and put another urgent item to vote pointing out the councillors that three-fourths must vote.

But when this was put to vote, it was thrown out as the majority of the councillors were not in a mood to transact business that day.

LIKE STOCK EXCHANGE

The Corporation Hall at this stage presented scenes of a Stock Exchange and Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved once again the adjournment of the House.

The Mayor: I cannot accept.

Mr. M. N. Talpade: It is the right of the House that when an adjournment motion is put, it should be put to the vote. No reason is necessary for it.

The Mayor then called upon Mr. K. H. Goregaoker to move item No. 42 of December agenda but the councillors shouted down Mr. Goregaoker and would not allow him to get up.

MODY'S APPEAL.

Sir Homi P. Mody then got up and urged the House to consider the matter dispassionately. Once the adjournment motion was moved and accepted by the Mayor. Within five minutes after assembling another adjournment motion was moved which was not tenable. He appealed to the House not to be rowdy but to respect the Chair.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala at the top of his voice began to shout "It is a disgrace to the Corporation to have such scenes."

Mr. Soonderdas M. Morarji and Mr. S. K. Patil also spoke but their voices were drowned in the pandemonium caused by the shouts of dozens of councillors

Seeing the attitude of the House the Mayor said he would dissolve the House.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh advised the House that if there was any censure motion to be brought against the Mayor, they should do so at the next meeting but just then they should respect the Chair.

MAYOR'S "NO."

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas then moved adjournment of House which was seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade but the Mayor would not accept it.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji pointed out the rights of House but the Mayor would not budge and called upon Mr. K. H. Goregaoker to move the resolution standing in his name regarding compulsory vaccination of children under seven years

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji opposed the motion and said the question required proper consideration. He moved to refer the matter back to the Law and Revenue Committee.

Dr. S. P. Mehta then came to the rescue of the House and the Mayor and said after having witnessed unruly scenes, no one was in a frame of mind to consider a serious question of compulsory vaccination. He therefore, moved to postpone consideration till the next meeting.

The Mayor agreed to this suggestion and put the question to vote and declared it carried. Amidst laughter the Mayor adjourned the House till Monday next.

Munshi Replies To Critics Of Govt.

(Continued from Page 1.)

was the Ahmedabad Labour Association?

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

He felt that Government had already made up their minds as to what they should do in the matter. It was very unfortunate indeed that Government should have opposed the measure before the House. He was afraid that Government's attitude would create a lot of distress among the working classes whom they claimed to represent.

Government's attitude was nothing less than depriving the working class of their very fundamental right, namely, recognition of their unions. The whole speech of Mr. Nanda showed that the Government were afraid of the workers' demands and strikes He would assure the Government that workers never resorted to strikes until they were forced to adopt that course. Let not more harm be done to the cause of workers by introducing mistrust.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supported the first reading of the Bill and said that he himself differed from certain provisions of the Bill. But Government could have found a way out of it. But it would be a tragedy if Government unceremoniously threw the Bill ayay.

Continuing, Mr. Ali Bahadhur Khan stated that it had been suggested that there existed a machinery to bring about conciliation in the form of a Labour Officer. He thought that the Labour Officer had failed to do the work for which he was meant. While the Labour Union in Ahmedabad had done some good work to the workers, the Bombay Unions had failed to do that, because of Communist influence. But if there was Communist influence here, the employers themselves were responsible for it, because they had not conceded the demands of the workers.

"MALICIOUS" CHARGE.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, supporting the Government view, said allegations had been made on the floor of the House that Government applied Section 144 in Ahmedabad and Sholapur in the interest of employers and against workers. He took this earliest opportunity to clear this charge which was both fictitious and malicious.

When Mr. Munshi began to enumerate the incidents at Ahmedabad, Mr. Paruleker remarked: "Those are Police reports!"

Mr. Munshi: This is not a police report. It is collected from other sources like the Congress workers and other independent sources. And my friend who knows nothing about it has no right to contradict me.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi stated that to say that Section 144 had been promulgated in the interest of employers, is to contend that Government should not have taken any action and allowed things to take their own course.

Referring to Ahmedabad he said that whatever might have been the merits of the strike, the leaders had from the very beginning openly declared their intention of bringing about a general strike and of establishing a rule of peasants and workers. Until the preventive measures were taken efforts were being made on behalf of the strikers to use violence and intimidation, at the same time making loud protestation to the contrary. The strike began on 9th November and on the 10th some strikers of the Vijay Mills threw stones at Ashok Mills with a view to bring out the weavers.

OPEN INTIMIDATION.

The next day the officials of Labour Association were assaulted at National Mills. The spinners of the Lall Mills were beaten outside their Mills, the very next day. Open intimidation was practised and workers of the National Mills were kept out on the 13th. The next day posters were put up at the National Mills threatening serious consequences for those who were responsible for keeping the workers in. Women carrying meals to the workers at Arun Mills were abused and threatened by the Red Flag People. Workers of Patel and Nagri Mills were kept out by strikers by dealing out threats. A spinner of the New Raipur Mills was beaten by strikers.

The next day 200 knives, daggers and kirpans were collected from the strikers. The workers of the Raipur Mills were prevented from entering the Mills the next day by 1500 strikers who surrounded the Mills. Two hundred strikers threatened that heads would be broken in the Jamalpur area. Workers going to the Raipur Mills were assaulted by 300 strikers armed with lathis, brickbats and knives.

FORCED TO TAKE ACTION

The Minister for Law and Order further narrated the incidents that took place at Ahmedabad, which forced the hands of the Government to take immediate action, that they did take by promulgation of Section 144. There was absolutely no question of their siding with the employers. Pickets of the Mill Kamdar Union resorted to violent tactics and assaulted workers. Later stones were thrown into the Raipur Mill compound which hit workers. The weavers left the Mill in fright and refused to come back unless they were given protection. Strikers stopped buses carrying workers.

It was only when it was made clear to Government by official and non-official reports that intimidation was practised on an extensive scale at houses of workers, on roads and at entrance to mills by threats of violence, abusive slogans and contamination of food became very common, and timid workers who could not assert themselves against the turbulent neighbours were being overawed that the Government took action under section 144.

"THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE".

Referring to the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by which the offence of Criminal intimidation under the Criminal Procedure code was made cognizable, the Minister stated that if this section had not been applied the result would have been this: If the intimidation was not severe and the party intimidated had the courage to file prosecution, relief could have been secured, but if the intimidation was so severe that the party intimidated should have had no courage to resort to law then intimidation should be permitted. This was an intolerable situation and the only alternative was to apply the Section by which Police themselves could take cognizance of the offences, which would have to be proved in a court of law.

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

Mr. Munshi then referred to the allegations made regarding Government action in Sholapur. The promulgation of Sec. 144 had nothing whatever to do with employers. There was no question of employer or employee at Sholapur. It was done because a certain set of mischievous leaders were inciting the members of the Criminal Tribe Settlement into violence. The House could understand the type of people that the Settlement had. A deputation on their behalf waited on the speaker. When asked what it was they wanted they made the very humble request, namely, that they should be given a small Maruti temple within the Settlement. Such men were being incited to violence and violent speeches were delivered by the mischievous elements. This was done only after Congress accepted offices. Speeches were delivered attacking the Congress and Government. Here there was no question of employers at all, it was directed against the Government. A series of meetings were held where irresponsible speeches were made inciting the inmates to defy the authorities of the Settlement and to break the law.

The object was not to alleviate the lot of the inmates but to prepare the ground for a general strike to serve political ends. The leaders were secure in the belief that Congress Government would not have the courage to tackle a difficult situation and throughout September and October and in the beginning of November, agitation flourished. In October when acts of violence became imminent, Sec. 144 was applied for a fortnight. And no sooner the order lapsed, agitation began. On November 10 a large crowd of settlers, incited to fury, threw stones at the officers, who were driven to seek shelter. The Medical Officer was injured A lorry and its screens were smashed and armed police had to be called out to prevent further trouble.

GOVERNMENT STAND

The Government, said Mr. Munshi in conclusion, had always tried to hold the scales even, in spite of the political vandalism that masqueraded in the name of Trade Unionism. Government believed in the growth of "bona fide" Trade Unionism. Government were anxiously enquiring into the whole question and would bring in legislation in the matter with the co-operation of the representatives of the workers.

Rao Bahadur Chitale also spoke.

A PAPER POLICY.

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker said that the Labour policy of the Government of Bombay was an excellent one and the workers could not have any legitimate grievances on any point contained there. But the speaker felt that it was only a paper policy. From the attitude of the Government, as evidenced from the speech of Mr. Nanda, he was quite satisfied that the policy will not be put into practice They had stated that they were in favour of Labour and Trade Unionism: if that was so then why not bring in the legislation now. The Home Minister had made serious allegations against the Labour leaders and workers of Ahmedabad and against labour leaders of Sholapur. And after making those allegations, he had disappeared. (Mr. Munshi was not in his seat). Mr. Munshi had read out a list of things done by workers, but had he got a list of the outrages committed by the millowners on workers?

INTENT V. ACTION.

Continuing, Mr. Khedgiker stated that there was absolutely no necessity for the promulgation of Sec. 144 at Sholapur. Even the Government Communique promulgating Sec. 144 did not say that certain specific acts of violence had been committed. Supposing a man had an intention to commit murder; was he to be hanged on that intention. That was what the Government had done. If at every stage this was the attitude of Government and the employers refused to negotiate with workers, then they would have to resort to direct action, which they wanted to avoid. It was unfortunate that a labour leader like Mr. Nanda should have opposed the Bill.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in his speech said it was not right for the Congress Government to look at certain representatives of Labour Unions with distrust and similarly others should not look at Mr. Nanda's views with distrust, because he belonged to a particular type of union. Government had made a promise that it would bring in legislation regarding industrial workers. Let them be given time. He suggested that Mr. Jhabvala should not pursue the futile discussion and should hold over the Bill till Government brought in their measure and the whole thing could then be thrashed out in the Select Committee.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai opposed the Bill. He said that the Bill had been brought forward not for recognition of any Trade Unions but for the recognition of a few self-styled Labour leaders.

Mr. D. W. Raut supported the Bill.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi enquired of the Government as to whether they were bringing any legislation in the matter and on Mr. K. M. Munshi assuring that they would, he moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed "sine die."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Mavlanker at this stage informed the House that there seemed to be some misapprehension regarding admission into the House. None, who was not a member, could get into the House and members should not bring their friends inside. Even if they wanted to talk with friends they should not do so in the lobbies.

BILL TO CONTROL VEHICLES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved his second Bill, which sought to make proper provision for the fixation of tariff for vehicles plying for hire in the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that the proper body to control vehicles was the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The principal objection of Mr. Jhabvala to Government fixing the tariff would be no more when he know that at present the Government was responsible to the Assembly. Besides the Government of India had a Bill on the anvil to control the tariffs. When that Bill would be passed, Regional Committees would be set up to control the tariffs and the power to fix the tariff would pass on into the hands of the Regional Committee from the Police Commissioner. It would then be seen that all the interests concerned were properly represented.

The first reading of the Bill was put to vote and declared lost.

The House adjourned till Tuesday next when official business would be transacted.

Federal Scheme Condemned

Bombay Council Endorses Assembly's Verdict

The Bombay Legislative Council passed without division the Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, on Thursday, denouncing the Federal Scheme in the Government of India Act, 1935, and thus the Bombay Congress Cabinet secured the first distinction in the country of expressing the will of the people through the legislatures, in opposition to the Federal Scheme.

Half-Hearted Opposition

The opposition to the resolution inside the Council was half-hearted and apologetic and even then suggestions were made that the country should "give a small trial" to the scheme.

To this the Hon. Mr. Kher replied in emphatic terms that the Scheme was unworkable inasmuch as it sought to combine incongruous elements ranging from undiluted autocracy on the one side to a semblance of democracy on the other.

United Protest

It was a remarkable tribute to the soundness of the resolution and the motive of the mover, that representatives of all sections of the House, namely, of women, the Indian Christians, the business community, the Muslims and the Liberals joined in voicing their united protest against this unwanted piece of legislation.

The Council will meet again on Monday at 2 p.m., when non-official business will be taken up.

FEDERATION UNDER FIRE

When the House met on Thursday afternoon, with the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, in the Chair, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bombay) moved an amendment so as to render the resolution identical to the one accepted by the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia (Bombay), expressed the view that the representatives of the Indian States formed only a third of the Federal Legislature and therefore their numbers did not matter much as the majority was still allotted to the British India. He suggested that the scheme should be worked for a year or two so that they could find out its defects and could approach the Parliament.

Mr. N. D. Deodhekar (Thana) and Mr. S. C. Joshi (Bombay) supported the resolution. Mr. Joshi characterised the Federal Scheme as unnatural and artificial, devoid of all the basic and fundamental principles governing a Federal Constitution.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar (Bombay), moved an amendment which he later withdrew, seeking to make slight alterations in the text of the resolution, because Prof. Davar wished to make it clear that while their opposition was against the scheme of Federation, they approved of the idea of Federation for India.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (Nominated) suggesting that the Federal Scheme in the Government of India Act, 1935, should be given a trial, invited the intervention of the Hon. President who called the speaker to order.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani (Poona), explained the opposition of the Liberals to the Federal Scheme in the Act, and supported the resolution in the hope that it would be something if all the seven Provinces where popular governments were installed, entered their united protest.

Dr. K. A. Hamied (Bombay), supporting the resolution took Dr. Solanki to task for his inaccurate interpretation of Indian History and wondered whether Dr. Solanki cared to read any history at all. (Laughter). Dr. Hamied pointed out that before the advent of the British in India, the Hindus and Muslims had no quarrels on religious grounds, though there was occasion for political wars and conquests. He considered the Federal Scheme somewhat similar to the Frankenstein and said that it should be fought tooth and nail.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, voiced support to the resolution on behalf of the women of India.

Messrs R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) and Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira), Mr. M. G. Bhosle (Khandesh), Mr. S. R. Haldipur (Kanara), Mr. N. S. Desai (Dharwar), spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. T. M. Guido (Bombay Suburban) supporting the resolution wished to associate the Indian Christians with the resolution and said that the Indian Christians at their annual conference at Calcutta had already rejected the Federal Scheme.

Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi (Bombay) said it was not true to say that the business community had favoured the present Federal Scheme.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher in his reply pointed out that the present resolution did not contemplate any action and there was no need of talking of sanctions behind this resolution. All that was intended was to convey to the British Government the expression of the united will of the people.

The resolution as amended on the motion of Sir Currimbhoy was passed without division.

The Council adjourned till Monday, when non-official business would be taken up.

UNCULTIVATED LAND IN PRESIDENCY

BOMBAY: Thursday.

During the question nour in the Bombay Legislative Council, today, the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, gave information regarding total cultivable area in the Province, replying to Mr. S. C. Joshi.

The total cultivated area during the year 1936-37 was 33,747,000 acres as against 33,687,000 in 1935-36 and 83,680,000 in 1934-35.

The total uncultivated area was 14,974,000 acres in 1936-37, as against 15,033,000 in 1935-36 and 15,040,000 in 1934-35.

Of the uncultivated land, an area of 8,413,000 acres was not available for cultivation on account of its being Forest area in 1936-37. And due to other reasons 5,683,000 acres were cultivated in the same year.

The Minister added, "very little of the uncultivated land is cultivable and only a very small part of it indeed irrigable."

Replying to the same member, the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, said that two Museums in the Province were entirely financed by the Government and one partly by the Goverment and partly by other bodies and institutions.

The expenditure incurred in the year 1936-37, was Rs. 84,700 on the Prince of Wales Museum, Rs. 5,700 on Satara Museum and Rs. 1,000 on the Bijapur Museum.

2,000 WORKERS LOCKED OUT

Echo Of Scuffle In Hinganghat Mill

NAGPUR, January 13.

Nearly 2,000 textile workers of the Rekhchand Mehta Mills, Hinganghat, have been locked out for the last four days, following the management's decision to close down the same indefinitely.

It appears that there was a scuffle between a woman worker and one spinning master, which developed into clash between the workers and members of the subordinate supervising staff.

The mills immediately summoned police aid, and in view of the tense situation decided to close the same.—United Press.

Sympathetic Strike

NAGPUR, January 13.

Further reports from Hinganghat state that the employees of other textile mills have gone on strike since this morning in sympathy with the Rockchand Mehta Mill strikers.

The total number of idle workers now is 3,600.—United Press.

ECONOMIC ADVISER GOES TO DELHI

Prof. Gregory Does Not Expect Any Slump For Two Years

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Gregory, Professor of Economics, London University and an economist of international repute, who has been appointed Economic Adviser to the Government of India, arrived this evening by s.s. "Stratheden" and left for Delhi to-night by the Frontier Mail.

Interviewed prior to leaving Mr. Gregory declined to say anything regarding his future plan in India as he himself did not know what duty he had been assigned by the Government of India and what particular work they expected him to do.

He could not say anything regarding the economic conditions of India just now as he did not make a thorough study of the same on the spot. But if after six months he happened to be here he assured, he would be too glad to give his considered opinion regarding India's economic conditions and suggest a remedy to end the economic malady affecting the country.

Asked whether there was any likelihood of depression in the business world, he declared emphatically that for two years at least to come he did not see any possibility of slump as things were not going after all to be as easy as they had been thought to be.—United Press.

NAGPUR MILLOWNERS MEET C. P. PREMIER

No Opposition To Trade Union Recognition

NAGPUR, January 13.

In response to the circular letter sent by the Government of the Central Provinces the millowners of the province, urging them to recognise the existing Trade Unions, representatives of various textile mills informally met the Prime Minister and the Minister for Industries at the Secretariat to-day.

The representatives were led by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. S. H. Batlivala of the Model and Express Mills respectively.

It is understood that in the course of the discussions, the millowners said that they had no inherent objection to the recognition of the Trade Unions, provided that certain regulations were imposed, ensuring that they would be conducted on healthy lines and not manned by persons of Communistic leaning.

They also suggested the appointment of a Labour Officer to settle the minor disputes between the managements and the workmen. The Millowners will shortly submit a Memorandum to the Government, explaining their point of view, which is expected to proceed on the same lines as the Bombay Millowners' Association's Memorandum to the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN ACQUITTED

Echo Of Garhdiwala Conference

LAHORE, January 13.

Balwantsingh Dukhia, a prominent Congress rural worker, who was sentenced by the Additional District Magistate of Hoshiarpur, for alleged preaching of violence and murder to three years' rigorous imprisonment, has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge, giving him the benefit of doubt.

Balwantsingh Dukhia, it will be remembered, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 22nd Punjab Political Conference held on October 9, 1937, at Garhdiwala Township in the interior of Hoshiarpur District, at which Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was present.—A.P.

HEADACHES SHOULD BE CURED AT THEIR SOURCE

The medical version of the old saying, "No smoke without fire" would be, "No headache without an ailment". Yet how many people recognise this simple truth? No one, in his sane senses, on seeing smoke issue from a room, would close the door and ignore the existence of a fire because the smoke was no longer obvious. Yet, that same person will take a drug that simply shuts out the pain and imagine that the headache has been cured.

The great rule for the treatment of headache is to correct the general condition of ill-health on which it depends, and which is invariably due to some disturbance in the stomach, the liver or the kidneys. That calls for the use of Andrews Liver Salt, the wonderful tonic laxative, which has a direct action on all these organs, and, through them, has a beneficial effect on every other organ in the body.

Andrews Liver Salt is a pleasant effervescing health drink that works gently, but thoroughly, without purging or harming the delicate membranes lining the intestines. In its natural movement of the waste matter it promotes better digestion, destroys poisonous germs, soothes and cleanses stomach and bowel linings. It is so gentle, so safe, that children and invalids can take it regularly. Andrews Liver Salt, the largest selling effervescing salt in the world, is available from all Chemists and Stores.

Motoring & Aviation

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR LORRIES

Plea For A Change In Govt. Policy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The enhancement of Government tax on motor lorries from Rs. 64 to Rs. 542/4 per year including registration fee has given birth to competition and overloading in transporting business and the proper carrying capacity as certified by the builders and their engineers has been neglected. Such unlawful system and constant wrong use of a machinery is the chief cause of rendering a lorry unserviceable and undertyred as most of them are seen now on Bombay roads. The attention of the Government is drawn that necessary instructions should be issued to concerning authorities as to the recognition of law and order by the owners and their drivers including their concerning staff. A radical change in the present order of transporting business and the establishment of law in right earnest is sure to increase trade and to decrease the growing unemployment amongst the transporting concern.

CHANGE THE POLICY.

The present transporting work is carried on chiefly by illiterate folks of different nationalities ignorant of proper use of a machinery and the existing traffic rules; hence being engulfed in various sorts of miseries and debts their present deplorable condition is urgently required to be improved by lawful means. One lorry supports four families consisting of relatives, females and issues. It would be better for the registering authority to change their present policy towards lorry owners as it has proved to be a source of their ruin instead of prosperity and welfare.

Nearly 75 per cent. Military owned Albion lorries are now in the hands of Bombay owners which are registered by the Motor Vehicles Department for 3½ tons. Now an assurance has been received both from the Manufacturer and the Indian Representative that these lorries are capable of carrying a payload of 5 tons on Bombay roads if fitted on the terms of the manufacturer. Leaflets have been issued to owners for abolishing the overloading practice and for improving the condition of their lorries while the traffic authorities are requested to pay a little attention for eradicating the existing abuse so that the owners may get their lorries in order for being presented to the Police Office for inspection and registration in respect to their carrying capacity of 5 tons.—Yours, etc.,

NARAINDAS MUNSHI.

NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

It is reported that the Export Steam Corporation of New York will compete with other companies in trans-Atlantic flying through a subsidiary known as "American Export Airlines." The parent company operates steamships to Mediterranean ports from four points in the United States—New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Norfolk. The new company, which has as its vice-president a former official of Pan-American Airways, intends to establish a direct trans-Atlantic service between New York and Lisbon. The parent company already serves more than 100 ports in the Mediterranean and as far East as the Black Sea via Lisbon. The company will endeavour to coordinate aircraft and steamship services and the preliminary plans involve two services weekly in each direction; flying boats with a gross weight of 55,000 pounds will be used which will be replaced by larger flying boats of up to 120,000 pounds as soon as traffic demands an increase. The necessary permits for the operation of the service have been obtained from the European countries and the matter is under consideration by committees of the State Department and the Bureau of Air Commerce in the United States.

PROGRESS OF AVIATION IN U. S. A.

Scheduled air services in America continued to gain in miles flown and in passengers and freight carried during the first six months of 1937. During this period 36,640,152 miles were flown, 553,314 passengers, and 4,261,398 pounds of freight carried, and 241,678,444 passenger-miles flown, all of which totals were larger than the corresponding figures for the first half of 1936. The companies had 369 aircraft in service with a total passenger capacity of 4,796, and employed a total of 11,466 persons; they used 19,130,285 American gallons of gasoline and 398,856 gallons of lubricating oil. On domestic services alone 31,266,908 miles and 204,516,204 passenger-miles were flown, and 464,068 passengers and 3,416,666 pounds of freight carried; 86.72 per cent. of flights scheduled were completed. The average speed for all domestic air services was 152 miles an hour and the average length of a passenger's flight 441 miles. A total of 55.60 per cent. of all seats available were occupied. On scheduled air services aircraft flew 1,308,577 miles per accident and 10,958,383 passenger-miles for each passenger fatality.

DECCAN AGRICULTURIST RELIEF ACT

Bombay Merchants' Grievances

D. V. Kelkar, Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, on the subject of grievances of Bombay merchants arising out of the operation of the present Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. During the course of his letter, says:—

The clientele of "Commission Agents" is spread all over the mofussil. They find themselves handicapped to-day particularly in two sets of circumstances. Firstly when a mofussil client, to the surprise of the Bombay merchant, puts in a plea of being an agriculturist when suit is filed by the Bombay merchant against him to recover his business dues, even when at the time he induced credit from the Bombay merchant he was a business man pure and simple, dependent for his subsistence on his business only. Secondly a person at the time of inducing credit may be both a merchant as well as an agriculturist in the ordinary sense of the term, i.e., owning shop as well as land and deriving income from both the sources, but incurs debt purely as a trade debt. If, however, it happens that the debtor's income from land is greater than that from business the existing Act gives no jurisdiction to the Bombay Court to hear the Bombay merchant's claim.

BOMBAY MAN'S GRIEVANCES

It will thus be seen that in both the cases the Bombay man has to file his suit in the mofussil court and thus incur inconvenience and expense. Often it means absence from his business while attending to the suit pending in the mofussil court and in many cases he has to prefer to forgo his claim (for no fault of his) instead of undergoing an amount of inconvenience and expense. As most of these claims are small claims (less than Rs. 2,000) they are triable by the Small Causes Court, Bombay. Really speaking, a merchant established in Bombay and doing business there ought to have all the rights and privileges of a Bombay merchant including the facility of a speedy settlement of his claim, when he subjects himself to all the obligations of the Bombay trade. The Small Causes Court, Bombay, disposes of claims within 2 or 3 months time; as against this, suits generally take about a year—and occasionally they drag on for 2 or 3 years—in the mofussil courts before they are finally decided.

RECOVERED FROM ULCERATED STOMACH

Mrs. Norman is a happy woman these days. She might well be, after all she has been through. "I feel I must write to you," says Mrs. Norman, "about the way I have recovered from ulcerated stomach and gastric trouble.

"For years I have suffered, tried many things, but nothing relieved the pain. I had a bad attack of gastritis last October, and was very ill. I got my husband to bring me a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to try; after two doses I got relief. Since then I have had a dose before retiring each night, or whenever I feel discomfort. Immediately I feel better. I recommend your powder to all sufferers."

Every form of stomach trouble soon yields to the soothing, healing influence of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Case after case, many of them much worse than your own stomach trouble, have been cured by the powder with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Its reputation is beyond all comparison with any other powder. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Our Readers' Views

A Tragic Case

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent death of one Ahmed Mia Husain which took place on the 5th January, 1938, on account of its tragic circumstances calls for urgent attention for the Municipal authorities as well as Honorary Magistrates presiding in Municipal Courts.

The said Ahmed Mia Husain was a mutton stall-holder in the Municipal Market at Chaupatty. Owing to the general depression and the heavy rents exacted by the Municipality he fell into arrears for the last quarter of the year, the rent being Rs. 81.

On the 22nd December he was put up before the Honorary Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. He paid on that day Rs. 15 towards the rent and the matter was adjourned to the 5th January for the payment of the remainder. He was, however, not in a position to pay money on that day and prayed for further time. The Court ordered him to pay immediately Rs. 38. Rs. 36 out of the fine to be paid towards rent of the Municipality; in default 15 days' simple imprisonment. The accused took a police constable to the Market and sent his brother to collect the amount. As the brother was late to return he got frightened and breathed his last in the presence of the police constable.

When the brother returned he found that the accused was dead. The police constable, however, accepted the money and the brother parted with the amount believing that the corpse would not be handed over to him unless the payment was made.

The stall-holder was only 30 years of age and was in good health. His death under such circumstances must open the eyes of the Municipal authorities to the enormity of the rent they are charging at present and of the Government to the deplorable state of affairs in which a civil remedy is turned into a criminal proceeding with the liability of respectable persons to go to prison for non-payment.—Yours etc.,

KARIMBHAI LALBHAI,
Mutton and Skin Merchant,
Sitaram Building,
Crawford Market, Bombay.

"Labour Opposition"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Under the caption, "Labour Opposition" you have in your report of my Assembly speech on Mr. Jhabwalla's Bill appearing in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" described me as an Indian Christian.

I write to point out that I am by nationality an Anglo-Indian and not an Indian Christian, and that I am attached to the Progress Party ever since my un-opposed return for the seat reserved for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities of the Bombay Presidency.

May I in fairness to myself ask you to publish this correction in your to-morrow's issue of your paper? Thanking you.—Yours etc.,

FRED J. CURRION.

AMERICAN MUSLIM ON INDIA

Col. D. S. Rockwell Stresses Need Of Standard Dress And Language

BOMBAY, January 13.

"I have a feeling that India is reaching a new stage of development—cultural, industrial, agricultural and educational, which will carry her forward in the next two decades with far more rapid progress than European countries have shown in a similar period," declared Col. Donald S. Rockwell, world traveller, author, lecturer, poet, literary and dramatic critic whom Lowell Thomas has dubbed "The Yankee Lawrence of Arabia," in an interview with the Associated Press.

This is because the youth of India, having realised a new consciousness, have the advantage of telescoping and assimilating the experiences of other modern nations spreading over hundred of years.

AMERICAN STANDARDISATION

Continuing Col. Rockwell said "America has standardised dress, language, custom, food etc. and does not allow nationalities of different origin to interfere with the harmonious blending into one, while India, because of her being a vast country of races, languages and culture has not been so unified. But if the people could unify themselves and standardise their dress and language so that one is not constantly reminded of visible differences, at the same time keeping complete religious freedom, she will be able to rid herself of her present handicaps."

Col. Rockwell is touring India to collect material for a new novel with an Indian background. He has just published his latest novel 'Mr. Arab", the story of which is laid in Morocco.

CONVERT TO ISLAM

He is a Mahomedan and was given the name of Mahammed Feizal when he was converted to the Islamic faith in 1925 at Istanbul, then Constantinople. He has led exploratory expeditions to the Atlas Mountains and the Andes, and is at present in charge of the Asiatic expedition for Moslem Research on behalf of the "Explorers Club" of New York. When in the Sahara he came into contact with the "Blue Men" or the Touaregs whose men are veiled and are courted by women. The Touaregs, according to Col. Rockwell are called the "Blue Men" because the deep indigo dye of their Burnooses soaks into their skin.

Col. Rockwell is the Editor of a book entitled "Radio Personalities" in which are included Mr. Gandhi, The Aga Khan and Haile Selassie among others.

INDIA'S ART MESSAGE

Col. Rockwell has arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad Deccan and is visiting Baroda, Jaipur, Bhopal, Kabul, Burma and the Far East. He intends to return to America with a series of travelogues and to prepare broadcasts and travel lectures regarding India.

Concluding he said "I have derived a great inspiration from Indian Art and Poetry, and I believe that India has a definite art message to the world. She can create a modern Art movement as important in its cultural contributions to the world as that of the ancient Greeks and Persians, because she can blend her traditional background with a modern technique and touch."

EXCISE YEAR UNEVENTFUL

Bombay Govt.'s Administration Report

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The Excise Administration Report for 1936-37 has just been published. The only important reform undertaken was a reduction in the cost of liquor in some of the more backward tracts where the excise administration in recent years had reached the point of complete breakdown. In several of these areas the various restrictive measures placed the Government liquor of the reach of the poorer inhabitants. In consequence the inhabitants came to rely for their liquor supplies solely upon liquor illicitly distilled from mhowra flowers. The result of punitive action was not to diminish the consumption of liquor but merely to harass the poorest of all agricultural classes with court proceedings, fines and imprisonment. Experimental measures to deal with this state of affairs were introduced from 1st April 1936 in Jhalod and Dohad talukas of the Panch Mahals and the Sugwa range of the Karjat taluka of Kolaba district. The experiment has resulted in a loss of Government revenue owing to the reduced sale price of the liquor from the Nasik distillery and there is no evidence that the cheapening of liquor has increased the total consumption of liquor to any marked extent.

The total of all excise offences was 7,806. In the previous year it was 10,021. The fall is not very significant since detected cases are a small fraction of offences committed, especially offences of illicit distillation. One reason for the fall in cases is that illicit distillers are improving their technique.

In other respects the year was uneventful. The revenue fell by over Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 3,22,67,000. The consumption of country liquor was the same as in the previous year, namely 1,040,000 proof gallons. The bulk of this was supplied from the Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road. The consumption of toddy is believed to have increased, as it is preferred to liquor nowadays owing to its comparative cheapness.

Aligarh 'Varsity Vice-Chancellorship

(From A Correspondent)

ALIGARH, January 13.

The news that Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan Sahib, M.L.A., is being proposed for the Vice-Chancellorship when Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed vacates office in March has been received here with satisfaction. There is no other candidate in the field and it is expected that the Nawab Sahib will go unopposed.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications have been made:—

Mr. L. G. Rajwade, I.C.S., is to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Rao Saheb M. S. Navalkar is to officiate as Superintendent of Excise, Thana Division, vice Mr. Bhaisa proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. S. Bharucha is to be Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. T. Robinson retired.

Mr. J. B. Rodrigues, Resident Medical Officer, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay is to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, vice Mr D. V. Nadkarni transferred.

Mr. R. Y. Sawant, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, is invested with additional power, to make order as to first offenders—section 562

Mr. B. L. Desai, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Broach and Panch Mahals, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, is invested with additional power, to make order as to first offenders—section 562

Mr. B. J. Patel, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, is invested, with additional power

Mr. R. B. Deshmukh, a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district

Mr. M. G. Monani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and a Magistrate of the First Class in the Broach and Panch Mahals District, is to be an Additional District Magistrate in that district.

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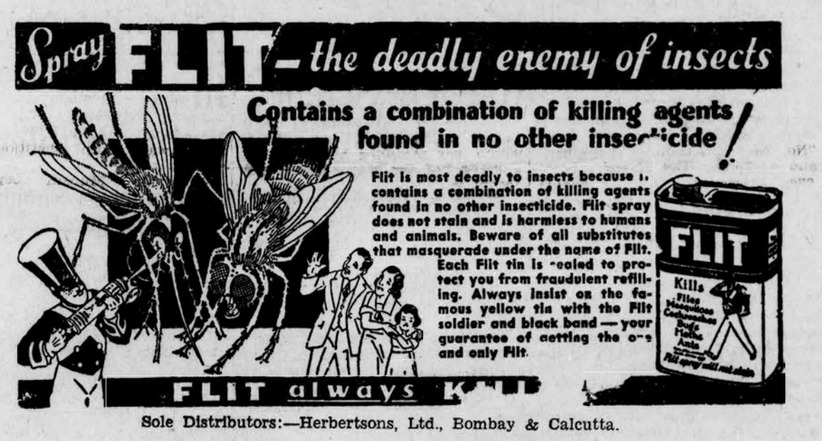
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12 ANNAS FOR 5

KARACHI CITIZENS CONDEMN JAPANESE AGGRESSION

People Urged To Contribute To China Fund

KARACHI (By Mail)

The following resolution was adopted last evening at a public meeting held under the auspices of Karachi District Congress Committee in accordance with the instructions of the Congress President to observe China Day:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Karachi condemns the imperial agression of Japan against China and views with abhorrence aerial attacks on the defenceless civil population which is against all cannons of civilisation and condemns the League of Nations for its inactivity. Further this meeting extends its sympathy to Chinese in their hour of trial and hopes that they will put up a heroic resistance against the enemy and ultimately turn the enemy out. This meeting resolves to boycott Japanese goods which they feel will be an effective reply to imperial agression of Japan. This does not mean that people should relax boycott of other foreign goods and asks the people to subscribe to China Fund started by the Congress President."—A. P.

INDIAN COTTON AND TRANSPORT COSTS

(Continued from Page 6)

people and their industries and regulate the railway policy on right lines. There is a need for an immediate reduction in rates on all the railway systems so as to suit the prevailing prices of cotton. The reduction should be both for internal consumption and for export.

A Welcome Move

It has been recently announced that a rebate of 20 per cent, of the freight charge at existing rates will be allowed on consignments of full pressed raw cotton booked from any station on the North-Western Railway to Cawnpore from 1st November to 31st August, provided an aggregate minimum of 75,000 maunds of cotton is booked to Cawnpore within the period specified above, no consignments are sent to Cawnpore by any other means, freight is actually paid by the party claiming rebate, and a previous agreement is made with the railway.

Wrong Method

This is a welcome move on the part of the railways as it shows that they have realised the necessity of reducing the rates. But the method adopted is most objectionable. The Punjab-American cotton is consumed not only by the mills at Cawnpore, but also by the Nagpur and Ahmedabad mills. The announcement referred to above amounts to an undue preference in favour of one customer as against others. It is well established that railway companies must charge all persons equally for the carriage of goods of the same description passing over the same portion of a line in the same circumstances. Further, no railway company should give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular customer or to any particular description of traffic, nor should it subject any particular customer or particular description or traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejunice or disadvantage. This is a clear case of undue preference and needs be brought before the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. The defective constitution of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee does not inspire sufficient confidence in the business community, for cases have not been lacking when the recommendations of the Committee have been thrown aside by the Government with impunity.

The fundamental defect of this arrangement is that it will defeat its own purpose, for the rebate will be pocketed by the middlemen and the growers will have no share in it, with the result that the Railways will in effect subsidise the middleman at the cost of general taxpayer, because both the railways are owned and managed by the Government.

Government's Duty

In conclusion it may be said that the Government of India should immediately call upon the N.-W. R. and E. I. R. authorities to give up their undesirable practice of undue preference and see that all the important railway systems carrying cotton effect suitable reduction in their rates. This should be supplemented by corresponding reductions in steamer freights. If these measures prove inadequate to meet the situation, the Government of India should devise other means of assisting the cotton growers. It is high time that we learn from the experience of other countries.

At To-day's Town Hall Exhibition

"Gopi."

(M. S. Patel.)

"Ballad Singer."

(V. A. Mali.)

"Spring."

(S. Durga Rao).

Role Of Science In Solving Poverty Problem

Central And Provincial Governments Should Train And Maintain Research Workers, Says Jawaharlal

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

In a message to "Science and Culture," a monthly magazine devoted to natural and cultural sciences, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Indian National Congress sends his greetings to the Indian Science Congress, Calcutta, on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee and strongly supports the establishment of a State organization of Research. He also suggests that the State should send out promising Indian students in large numbers to foreign countries for scientific and technical training.

The message states: Most of us unhappily are too much engrossed in the business of politics to pay much attention to the finer and more important aspects of life. That is natural, perhaps, in a nation which struggles for national freedom and to rid itself of the bonds that prevent normal growth. Like a person in the grip of a disease, it can think only of how to gain health again and this obsession is a barrier to the growth of culture and science. We are entangled in our innumerable problems, we are oppressed by the appalling poverty of our people. But if we had a true standard of values we would realise that the Silver Jubilee of Indian Science Congress this year is an event of outstanding importance For that Congress represents science, and science is the spirit of the age and the dominating factor of the modern world Even more than the present the future belongs to science and to those who make friends with science and seek it's help for the advancement of humanity

On this occasion of the Silver Jubilee, I should like to send my greetings to the Indian Science Congress and to the many distinguished scientists, our own countrymen and our visitors from abroad, who are assembling in Calcutta. He who was chosen to preside over this Congress session had to end his life's journey before he could come here, but that life itself of distinguished service in the cause of science and great achievement has a message for all of us. Though Lord Rutherford is not here, his written word has come to us and, through the courtesy of the editor, I have been able to glance through his presidential address

"HAUNTED LABORATORIES."

Though I have long been a slave driven in the chariot of Indian politics, with little leisure for other thoughts, my mind has often wandered to the days when as a student I haunted the laboratories of that home of science, Cambridge. And though circumstances made me part company with science, my thought turned to it with longing

In later years, through devious processes, I arrived again at science, when I realized that science was not only a pleasant diversion and abstraction, but was of the very texture of life, without which our modern world would vanish away Politics led me to economics and this led me inevitably to science and the scientific approach to all our problems and to life itself. It was science alone that could solve these problems of hunger and poverty, of insanitation and illiteracy, of superstition and deadening custom and tradition, of vast resources running to waste, of a rich country inhabited by starving people

NOT POSSIBLE.

I have read therefore with interest and appreciation Lord Rutherford's remarks on the role of science in national life and the need of training and maintaining research workers And they I wondered how far all this was possible under our present scheme of things. Something could be done, no doubt, even now, but now little that is to what might and should be done

Lord Rutherford tells us of the need for national planning, I believe that without such planning little that is worthwhile can be done. But can this be done under present conditions, both politic and social? At every step, vested interests prevent planning and ordered development and all our energy and enthusiasm is wasted because of this obstruction.

I am entirely in favour of a State organisation of research. I would also like the State to send out promising Indian students in large numbers to foreign countries for scientific and technical training. For we have to build India on a scientific foundation, to develop her industries, to change the feudal character of her land system and bring her agriculture in line with modern methods to develop the social services which she lacks so utterly to-day, and to do so many other things that shout out to be done. For all this we require a trained personnel.

I should like our central and provincial Governments to have expert boards to investigate our problems and suggest solutions. A politician dislike and sometimes suspects the scientist and expert. But without that expert's aid that politicians can achieve little.

And so I hope with Lord Rutherford "that in the days to come India will again become the home of science, not only as a form of intellectual activity but also a means of furthering the progress of her peoples."—A. P.

WARDHAGANJ.—The stenographers' Conference organised by the Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, with a view to evolving a common system of shorthand for Hindustani in particular and the other Indian languages in general has concluded its deliberations. The delegates gave demonstrations of their respective systems which they having been practising.

New Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber: Mr. J. C. Setalvad has been intimately associated with two large Indian Insurance Companies, viz: the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. He has been in close touch with the active management of general as well as life insurance business. He has also been an active and useful member of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association for the past 12 years. Besides, he is one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, and is its Chairman for the current year. He was nominated on the Advisory Committee on Insurance Law appointed by the Government of India in 1937.

13 PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Punjab Minister's Statement In Assembly

LAHORE, January 13.

Thirteen prisoners are on hunger-strike in the Punjab, stated the Hon'ble Mr. Manoharlal, Minister for Jails, replying to interpellations in the Punjab Legislative Assembly (to-day) They were: 1. Dhanwantri (Delhi Conspiracy Case), 2. Khushiram Mehta, 3. Premparkash and 4. Hazaras (all of the Madras Bomb Case), 5. Jehangirlal, 6. Gulabsingh, 7. Rupchand, (all of the second Lahore Conspiracy Case); 8. Chaudhri Sherjung (of Ahmadgarh Dacoity Case); 9. Udamsingh, 10 Sundersingh, 11, Baghantsingh, (Babar Akali prisoners); 12. Gurmukhsingh and 13. Surensingh.

The first eight who were repatriated from the Andamans were hunger-striking in Lahore Jail, while the last two were in Multan Jail.

As regards the release of repatriated prisoners Mr. Manoharlal reiterated the Govenment policy as outlined by the Premier at the Simla session.—A. P.

MISMANAGEMENT OF U. P. GOVT. ESTATE

LUCKNOW, (By Mail)

Mismanagement in Government Estate, Dudhi in Mirzapur district, is reported and it is understood the U. P. Government have formed a commitee of five members to investigate into the affairs of the Estate and submit their report. Dudhi is a lac producing area. The contract for lac is with some foreign company.

It will be recalled that the matter was also discussed by the last U P. Legislative Council and had been received the attention of the Government.—A P.

Ex-Sub-Judge Convicted Of Cheating

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Sardar Giansingh, a former subjudge, was sentenced to-day to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 under section 410 I. P. C. (cheating by impersonation) by Mr. A. Isar, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore.—A. P.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, has instituted an inquiry into the dispute arising out of the election of delegates to the Haripura Congress. Three Congressmen, Messrs. Balak Ram Gopal Pershad and Kamaluddin have been served with notices to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them.

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P827

World Economic Survey

Lion's Share Into Pockets Of Big Land-Owners

ITALY

Although the increased exploitation of the workers and of the working peasants provides the necessary surplus to meet the cost of armaments, it does so in the form of home produced commodities which are in themselves are not sufficient for armament purposes. A section of these commodities must be sold abroad in order that those raw materials of importance in the event of war may be purchased abroad with the proceeds. This proceeding is still more difficult for fascist Italy than it is for Nazi Germany, because Italy exports commodities to the world market which can easily be replaced from other sources, whereas she imports commodities which are much sought after, and therefore the passivity of the Italian balance of foreign trade has considerably increased during the past few months.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE
(in millions of liras)

	1934	1935	1936	1937 (Jan to May).
Imports:	7,675	7,790	5,994	5,504
Exports:	5,224	5,238	5,454	4,083

An "export surplus" of 500 million liras to the colonies represents nothing but the process we have previously described of taking a section of Italy's production values to meet the cost of imperialist colonial expansion. But it also means that Italy's balance of foreign trade is in a much more unfavourable state than the above figures might suggest. If we exclude the active balance of foreign trade with Italy's own colonies, which brings in no foreign currency, then the passivity of the normal balance of foreign trade in the first five months of 1937 was not 1.5 milliard liras, but approximately 2.5 milliard liras.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Like Hitler, the rulers of Great Britain claim that the reduction of unemployment which has taken place in recent years is the result of their wise policy. They also claim that the standard of living of the working class has risen, declaring that this is the real reason why the Labour Party has been able to book no important gains in the by-elections, despite the fact that it is in opposition. On July 16th last Sir John Simon declared in the House of Commons that since the beginning of 1934 wages paid out under trade union agreements had increased by 1.6 million pounds sterling a week, and that in the year ending on May 31st, 1937, 4,250,000 workers had received wage increases totalling 600,000 pounds sterling weekly.

It is true that in recent years the number of employed workers in Great Britain has steadily increased, and that in 1935 more workers were employed than in 1929, whilst 1937 reached the highest recorded level in April with 11.4 million employed workers. However, despite this steady increase there were 1.46 million workers still unemployed according to official statistics, or every eighth worker. And this is in the phase of prosperity.

As far as wage increases are concerned, these are being rapidly cancelled out by the steadily increasing prices and by the increase in the intensification of labour. The official cost of living index (1929-100) shows the following development:

1934	1935	1936	1937 May.
86	87.2	89.6	92.7

Officially therefore the cost of living has increased by 8 per cent, but in reality the nicrease is considerably higher, for the index is old and tends to diminish the rate of rising prices, as was admitted in the "Economist" on April 17th, 1937, in an article entitled "Labour's Share."

UNITED STATES

The area sown with wheat is greater than ever before in the history of the United States. Fodder has been more widely planted this year than in 1936 but less than during the crisis years. The displacement of the horse by the motor-car plays a considerable role in this respect.

As against the poor years in 1934 and 1936 the harvest yield this year is up to the average, and therefore the yield is expected to be much greater than in 1936.

We see, therefore, that the surplus has increased tremendously as compared with the previous year, but about 60 per cent. In addition, the prices are much higher to-day than they were a year ago.

Bigger yield and price increase with regard to wheat and maize alone amount to about 2.5 milliard dollars, and for the first time for many years the United States will again export wheat to the world market.

The aim which Roosevelt set himself, the restoration of price relations as they were in 1926, has been reached, although the prices of all commodities (taking the depreciation of the dollar into consideration) are much lower than they were then.

The improved agricultural situation in the United States will still further increase the purchasing power of the American farmer, and will greatly increase the sale of agricultural machinery in particular. However, the increase in purchasing power will be unevenly distributed amongst America's farming population, and the lion's share will go into the pockets of the big land-owners, the insurance companies and the banks, in whose hands a very considerable section of America's agricultural land is still held. The situation of the great masses of America's farmers will be improved only temporarily by the good harvest. Even in 1930 42.4 per cent. of America's farmers were lessees, and the years of the crisis robbed hundreds of thousands of other farmers of their land. A government commission headed by Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture, reported in February that less than half America's farmers now own their own land, and that about a quarter of America's farming population has a standard of living below the level of ordinary decency. The commission also declared that in some farming districts, particularly in the Southern States, the standards of the poor farmers were little if anything higher than those of the poorest European peasants. It is clear that the favourable harvest and the present high prices for agricultural produce will do no more than slow down the process of expropriation which is robbing America's working farmers of their land, and will not hold it up altogether, particularly as the subsidies paid out by the government for the limitation of produce fall chiefly to the rich farmers and big landowners.

COTTON STATISTICAL OUTLOOK

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

In view of the large upcountry holding movement the following brief survey of the Indian statistical position may be of interest:—

The carry-over from last season was approximately 15,00,000 Bales.

Last year's final crop according to Government estimate was 63,07,000 Bales.

Assuming a reduction this year of 8,00,000 Bales the total supply will be approximately 70,00,000 Bales.

Exports last year totalled 12,68,000 Bales of which 24 1/4 lacs were to Japan and 8 3/4 lacs to the Continent.

Owing to the situation in Japan and narrow Indian parity, exports this season are being estimated at not more than around 20 lacs Bales.

Indian mill consumption last year was about 27 lacs Bales of Indian cotton, this season an increase of about 5 lacs Bales is expected.

The total imports of foreign cotton last year were 4,86,319 Bales. Estimates for this year are around 6 lacs Bales.

Base on these assumed estimates and provided the final crop turns out to be 8 lacs Bales less than last year the prospective carry-over will be around 18 lacs Bales.

DETAILS OF U. S. A. LOAN PROGRAMME

Gower Must Sell His Cotton Before July

Bombay, Jan 11

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:

We are indebted to our New York correspondents for the following interesting details concerning the latest Government loan programme, which we re-publish for our clients' information:

Due to the revisions which have been made from time to time in the Government's Loan Programme a certain amount of confusion has arisen. We feel it timely therefore to review the terms covering the cotton loan and adjustment payments.

Under the programme as now outlined, loans are available to producers of the 1937 crop at the following rates for the grades and staples specified:

Nine Cent Loan. All tenderable cotton 7/8" or longer staple of middling or higher grade, in any color, This includes the following grades: Middling Fair, Strict Good Middling, Good Middling, Strict Middling, Middling, Good Middling Spotted and Strict Middling Spotted.

8 1/3 Cent Loan. 7/8" or longer staple of Strict Low Middling or equivalent grade. Strict Low Middling, Middling Spotted, Good Middling Tinged, Good Middling Gray.

8 Cent Loan. 13/16" in Middling or higher grade. Good Middling, Strict Middling, Middling, Good Middling Spotted, Strict Middling Spotted.

7 3/4 Cent Loan. 7/8" or longer staple and or Low Middling or equivalent grade, Low Middling, Strict Middling Tinged, Good Middling Stained, Strict Middling Gray.

7 Cent Loan. Staple less than 7/8" of Strict Low Middling or equivalent grade. Strict Low Middling, Middling Spotted, good Middling Tinged, Good Middling Gray.

6 Cent Loan. Staple less than 7/8" of Low Middling or equivalent grade. Low Middling, Strict Middling Tinged, Good Middling Stained, Strict Middling Gray.

All loans carry interest at the rate of 4 per cent and mature July 31, 1938. Cotton must be stored in an approved warehouse, and the warehouseman must guarantee that the cotton in question falls within the proper grade and staple classification for the loan made: in the event of either intentional or unintentional misrepresentation, the warehouseman is responsible to the lending agency for any loss occasioned by such misrepresentation. Loans are without recourse except on the cotton pledged as security. Loans are not available except to growers who agree to cooperate with the Government in the 1938 cotton control programme.

The Government, in order to compensate growers for the decline in cotton prices, also offers 1937 producers an Adjustment Payment equal to the difference between the ten-market average price for middling seven-eighths inch cotton and twelve cents, on the day when the grower sells, but with a maximum payment of three cents per pound. These payments are offered only to growers who prove compliance with the 1938 cotton control programme (which means that such payments cannot be made earlier than the Spring of 1938) and apply only to 65 per cent of the grower's base production. In order to receive his adjustment payment, the grower must sell his cotton prio. to July 1, 1938. While the Loan and the Adjustment Payment are separate and distinct, it will be seen that any producer placing his cotton in the loan must remove and sell at least the 65 per cent prior to July if he is to quality for an Adjustment Payment.

Note. According to the Commodity Credit Corporation the number of bales which have been pledged under the loan upto January 6th is 4,423,000.

BETTER FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Bombay, Jan 12

A better feeling has prevailed in the yarn market throughout the whole past week and turnover in almost all kinds of yarns has shown distinct signs of improvement. Very steady cotton prices combined with increased enquiries from principal Export markets particularly in well-known brands has resulted in creating more confidence in dealers and consumers. Enquiries from consuming districts have also increased to some extent but the actual business resulting is comparatively much smaller. Dealers in the local market have reported somewhat better sales during the week under review and whilst prices realised are not at all higher than before turnover has been much better than for the last few days. Encouraged by the signs of gradual revival in the yarn trade some of the dealers feel inclined to make further purchases of yarns at about the same prices as before provided they can get nearer deliveries. Enquiries from Export markets have also increased particularly for medium counts but the prices offered are yet not quite suitable in many cases. As regards North Indian markets reports are more assuring but buyers are not prepared to pay any higher prices. On the whole the outlook is more favourable than for the last several weeks and if cotton shows further improvement from now onwards increased turnover in the yarn market is likely to be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is no change to report in Manchester yarns where owing to great disparity in prices business becomes increasingly difficult.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices in Japanese yarns have shown further improvement to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb during the week. Speculative turnover in Mercerised yarns has again increased to some extent and prices have advanced to the extent of Rs. 3 to 5 per case on the whole. Japanese Spinners have raised their quotations somewhat further in sympathy with further advance in cotton prices and also due to continued tightness in the Import restrictions of raw materials. As regards grey single and twofold yarns undertone continues to remain healthy and a further advance in prices seems to be probable in course of time. Offtake in all Japanese yarns however continues rather limited probably due to higher prices. Sampin has shown further improvement in sympathy with cotton whereas Export change has remained unchanged during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no special change to report in this class of yarns where prices have emained unchanged with a moderate turnover during the week. Enquiries from almost all consuming districts are very restricted probably due to large stocks and cold season prevailing. Official Italian yarn prices remain unchanged and sales are rather restricted. In case of Japanese yarns prices have been somewhat easier due to limited offtake and further arrivals during the week. Japanese Spinners have been quoting much higher prices for forward deliveries and no fresh business has therefore been possible during the week. The future tendency remains rather uncertain.

LOCAL YARNS

Increased turnover has been possible on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., owing to better feeling prevailing in the local market. Prices have recorded an improvement to the extent of Re. 1 to 2 per bale with a hopeful tendency at the close. Some of our mills have been able to make further fresh sales to the extent of 5000 bales mostly for the Export markets. Tendency at the close is distinctly more hopeful.

STEADY TONE IN COTTON

Fresh Purchases Advisable On Quiet Markets

Bombay, Jan 13

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the Cotton Futures markets have been as under:—

NEW YORK

	May.	July.
5-1-38.	8.47	8.56
12-1-38	8.61	8.68
	+.14	+.12

LIVERPOOL

	May.	July.
5-1-38.	4.86	4.89
12-1-38.	4.92	4.95
	+.06	+.06

BOMBAY

	A/May.
BROACH—	
6-1-38.	173-8-0
13-1-38.	177-0-0
	+.3-8-0
	March.
OOMRA—	
6-1-38.	156- 8-0
13-1-38.	158-12-0
	+.2-4-0
	March.
BENGAL—	
6-1-38.	134-0-0
13-1-38.	136-4-0
	+.2-4-0

Throughout most of the past week the cotton markets have maintained a very steady undertone, Trade reports from America have been slightly better and this has been reflected by a moderate recovery in Wall Street, which in turn has given more encouragement to many commodity markets. Cotton continues to find its way into the loan, the amount pledged now being estimated at about 4 1/2 million bales. Exports from America have made a further gain as compared with last season's figures. This is not surprising looking to the attractive parity of American cotton and in addition crop estimates of growths other than Americans are being further reduced. Efforts are being made to secure an appreciable reduction in the acreage for the next crop, but the success or otherwise of this campaign will be governed largely by the price level at planting time, which is still some months ahead. Meantime we look for a further show recovery in values until prices are raised above the loan value.

In spite of considerable profit taking the Bombay market has continued to lead the recovery in world cotton markets. Crop estimates are being further reduced and consequently the belief is growing that in spite of poor export prospects there is going to be less difficulty in marketing this year's crop than was previously feared. The Indian Textile Industry continues to find a steady offtake for its production and Mills have been steady buyers of many styles of cotton. Even in face of the unattractive parity a moderate export business is being done.

Arrivals in the interior markets are increasing and the basis of Bengal and Oomra cotton has eased slightly, but there is still a steady offtake of 4 F cotton with little change in basis. Basis for all staple styles remains very firm.

The Egyptian and Uganda markets have been firm and further business has been reported in these as well as in Californian cotton, which is still the cheapest of these styles.

Since yesterday there has been a reactionary feeling in the market, but we do not expect this to go very far, and would advise fresh purchases in quiet markets for moderate profits.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Jan. 13.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Tata	Per lb.	0 7 0
Textile	"	0 7 9
Bradbury	"	0 7 3
E. D. S. Group	"	0 7 3
Sasoon	"	0 7 3
Century	"	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	"	0 7 9
Simplex	"	0 7 3
Madhusudan	"	0 7 4½
ng Cloth (full weight In 36—38) 92½ 93½—		
Mahal Brand	"	0 10 0
Madari Brand	"	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	"	0 9 9
Hindustan 8605	"	0 10 6
Hindustan 8705	"	0 10 6
ong Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5202/5303—		
Kurla	"	0 10 0
Idsu	"	0 10 0
ng Cloth X Quality.—		
Apollo	"	0 9 4½
Century	"	0 9 6
Jam	"	0 10 9
Textile	"	0 9 9
Spring	"	0 9 9

CLASSIFIED EXPORTS OF OUR RAW COTTON IN 1936-37 SEASON

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.)

Trade Descriptions of Cotton.	Exported to Europe (excluding United Kingdom) and the West.	United Kingdom.	Japan.	China and the East (excluding Japan).	Total Exports.
Bengals—					
United Provinces	6	4	4	—	14
Punjab	232	72	292	3	599
Sind	142	56	22	1	221
Rajputana	21	1	15	—	37
Others	1	—	1	—	2
Total	402	133	334	4	873
Oomras—					
Central Provinces —Oomras	37	47	66	4	154
Berar—Oomras	30	3	473	—	506
Khandesh—Banilla	1	—	—	1	2
Khandesh—Oomras	57	5	214	3	279
Central India—Malvi	20	—	19	—	39
Central India—Others	18	1	105	3	127
Barsi and Nagar —Oomras	13	3	70	1	87
Total	176	59	947	12	1,191
Verum	2	—	—	—	2
Hyderabad Gaorani	—	—	23	—	23
Total	2	—	23	—	25
Americans—					
Punjab—(289-F & New Types)	8	4	15	1	28
Punjab (Unspecified —4-F)	182	228	474	17	901
Sind Sudhar—(289-F & F-1)	30	19	43	5	97
Sind (Unspecified—4-F)	20	37	9	4	70
Dharwar (Gadag 1)	—	—	14	—	14
Dharwar (Upland —Unspecified)	—	—	7	—	7
Cambodia (Coimbatore No. 2)	4	—	20	2	26
Cambodia (Unspecified)	7	3	15	—	25
Total	251	291	587	29	1,168
Broach—					
Surat-Navsari (Surti)	47	1	23	—	71
Broach (Unspecified)	55	9	48	10	122
Total	102	10	71	10	193
Dholleras—					
Mattheo	40	3	19	—	62
Cutch	—	—	6	—	6
Wagad	2	—	—	—	2
Dholleras (Unspecified)	7	—	93	8	108
Total	49	3	118	8	178
Southerns—					
Kumptas (Jayawant	—	—	3	—	3
Kumptas (Unspecified)	2	—	3	—	5
Westerns (Jowari & Mungari)	31	—	49	—	80
Northerns	17	7	6	—	30
Coconadas (& Warangal)	20	8	—	—	28
Karunganni	4	2	5	—	11
Tinnevellies	6	3	18	—	27
Salems	—	—	1	—	1
Total	80	20	85	—	185
Comillas	30	5	—	1	36
Other sorts (Unclassified)	11	3	149	—	163
Grand Total	1,103	524	2,324	64	4,015
Total exports, as per official returns, from British Indian and Kathiawar Ports —Bales of 400 lbs. net	1,226	565	2,404	72	4,267

Q. "What is best for building up Health and Strength after Illness?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

If you are run-down, nervous, depressed or convalescent after a serious illness, it is of paramount importance to take a tonic restorative that is recommended by the Medical Profession for building up health, strength and mental vigour. Angier's Emulsion has been such a remedy for over 40 years. Safe, reliable and efficient, it provides a true health-restoring treatment.

Angier's soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal, healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality. It is the ideal restorative after influenza, and in all cases of lung, stomach or bowel weakness.

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A Doctor writes: "Please accept my best thanks for the bottle of your Emulsion, which you sent for my wife. I have waited to acknowledge it until she has taken a good part of it, and I am pleased to say that on a very trying cough, and much debility following a severe attack of influenza, its effect has been most beneficial. She found the Emulsion an excellent lubricant and tonic. I shall certainly recommend it." (Sgd.) ——, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

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The Beeston-Humber cycle is specially designed to stand up to rough going and it is guaranteed for all time. Its beautiful finish and exclusive design including the special Duplex front fork, makes it the perfect machine in every way. Cycle your way to pleasure on a Beeston-Humber — the bicycle that gives you years of reliability and trouble-free riding over every road

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Agents: THE NOBLE CYCLE & MOTOR CO., 285, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Madhusudan	"	0	9	7½
Victoria	"	0	9	3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	"	0	9	3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	9	3
Century (Bugal)	"	0	9	1¼
Pehlad Siwala	"	0	9	0
Hindustan (Tiger)	"	0	9	6
Western 92 1/2—92 1/2 (Circus Horse)	"	0	9	3
Madhusudan	"	0	9	1½
Fijuri	"	0	9	6
Bharat Mill	"	0	9	0
Sundri	"	0	9	3
Jubil	"	0	8	4½
High Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—				
8851—351	per piece	6	10	0
9821—656	"	6	4	0
1200—181	"	5	13	0
542—352	"	7	3	0
4141—657	"	6	12	0
1400—191	"	6	3	0
548—353	"	7	12	0
9191—658	"	7	3	0
Long Cloth Vegitable—				
Apollo	per lb.	0	8	10½
Idsu	"	0	8	10½
Century	"	0	8	7½
Moon		0	8	9
Saiita—				
1215 Idsu	"	0	3	6
1215 Madhusudan	"	0	8	6
1215 Sasoon	"	0	8	6
AAA Billi	"	7	6	0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yard—				
Spring Mill (Balance)		0	10	6
Crown	"	0	10	3
Hindustan	"	0	10	3
Dhoties 10 Yards—				
Spring Mill (Balance)	"	0	9	9
Hindustan	"	0	10	3
Crown 4310	"	0	10	3
Gin Coloured—				
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	7	14	0
1415 Ratilal	"	7	1	0
779	"	8	10	0
4141	"	8	10	0
Spring	"	8	10	0
979 Kohinoor	"	7	2	0
1579 Century M.B.W.	"	8	4	0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10—				
115 Victoria	"	1	4	6
2142 Western	"	1	6	6
Lepad Big Size—				
Crown	per lb	0	9	6
Hindustan	"	0	9	4½
Apollo	"	0	9	3
Edsoo	"	0	9	3
Spring	"	0	9	4½
Tex	"	0	9	4½
Century	"	0	9	3
Madhusudan	"	0	9	3
Lepad Small Size—				
Century	"	0	9	0
Madhusudan	"	0	9	0
Tex	"	0	9	1½
Spring	"	0	9	1½
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14—				
9712 Kampala	"	0	10	3
8712 Madhusudan	"	0	10	4½
5250 S. Keshri	"	2	5	3
9712 Kalyan	"	0	10	6
8712 Shri Nivas	"	0	10	6
9250 Kohinoor	"	2	4	6
8450 Madhusudan	"	2	1	6

Selling Representatives:
Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS,
373 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Lack Of Support In Sterling Dollar

FRANC EASY

Silver Declines: Gold Dull

BOMBAY, Jan 13

NEW YORK COTTON

French uncertainties are restricting enterprise while fears at present of increasing southern offerings on May check speculative activity.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar was very stationary on lack of support but later showed some improvement.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Easy on realising operations.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Jan 13

Previous closing	8.58
To-day's opening	8.59
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.58
Difference	unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Jan 13

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.89
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.88
Difference	unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 177

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 13

New York cotton French uncertainties are restricting enterprise while fears at present of increased southern offerings on any further advance check speculative support. Session opened in March option at 8.59 i.e. one poine higher than previous closing but the advanced was not long materialised and prices sharply declined on liquidation touching 8.53.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.59/8.59) 8.59/8.59
May (8.76/8.76) 8.61/8.61
July (8.73/8.73) 8.65/8.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 13

January (4.85) 4.85
March (4.87) 4.88
January (7.25) 7.26
March (7.08) 7.08

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 13

Broach opened quiet at Rs. 175/12. The market was lower on reports of increased arrivals later declined on liquidation but rallied on covering finally reacted on poor Liverpool closed quiet at Rs. 176/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 13

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 3/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

New Crop (19 paid sellers) 19 1/16 paid.
Dunlop January (£21) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/4) £20

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers) 7 3/16
Forward April June (7 5/16 buyers) 7 7/16 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 1/16 sellers
Linseed L. Plata January February (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 13

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 91 and May at 91 1/4 and July at 90 7/8 initially. The market ruled quiet and featureless response steady overnight cables but later advanced slightly under influence smaller Russian shipments and reports that Portugal was inquiring for actuals.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 13

Chicago wheat market opened quiet at May 0.96 1/4. Prices later declined fractionally on realising with May touching 0.96 1/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Jan 13

Previous closing	4.99 7/8
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 13

Previous closing	4.99.82
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	4.99.67

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 13

Previous closing	147.59
To-day's opening	147.71
To-day's closing	153.00

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 13

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 4.99.75. The market was very stationary on lack of support but later however some improvement was in evidence the rate touching to 4.99.85 which was shortlived and rate again fell to the opening level.

Franc opened at 147.71 and then eased steadily to 147.90

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.147) 11.213
New York on Bombay (37.79) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.00) 94.95
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£191 buyers £191 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £187 buyers £187 1/2 sellers
Lead (£17 9/16 buyers £17 11/16 sellers. Firm) £17 3/8 buyers £17 7/16 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£48 3/8) to £48 5/8) £47 1/2 to £48
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 13

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators sold. Bears covered only moderately. Market quite steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 13

Spot	(19 15/16d) 19 7/8d
Forward	(19 9/16d) 19 1/2d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 13

Liverpool wheat market closed at 91.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 13

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 4 9
Wheat May	4 15 0
Wheat September	4 15 6
Linseed May	8 1 0
Linseed September	8 4 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 13

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 13 6
Silver Posh	49 14 0
Silver Magh	49 15 0
Gold ready	34 7 0
Gold Posh	34 7 3
Gold Magh	34 7 3
Sovereign	22 6 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Jan 13

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m	8 0 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 0 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 0 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 0 9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98-4-0. Business was very small.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 13

Indian Sterling Loan 3 1/2 per cent closing 93 1/4.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 13

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93-0) £93-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4) £103-0

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £75-0
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
1 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113-0
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 13

London Stock Exchange far eastern situation and French political developments caused uncertainty and prices ruled rather dull.

Giltedged securities were quiet and featureless. Three and half per cent was quoted at 93 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 15-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-0) 58-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (5-6) 5-6
Musical Industries (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-0) 37-0
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (69-0) 68-6
Realisation 1930 (£40-0) £40-0
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 32-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 36-9
Ford Motors (22-9) 22-9
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£65-3) £65-3
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-10 1/2) 106-3
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (154-4 1/2) 153-1 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Distillers (106-9) 106-9
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5-0) £5-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-4 1/2) 41-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-1 1/2) 47-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Inter Nickels (dol 51) dol 49-5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (52-6) 52-6
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 29-9
Gula Kelampong (31-3) 31-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-9) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19-7 1/2) £19-0
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8-6) £8-6

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-7 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (100) 100
Sub Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£8-4 1/2) £8-4 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 78-9
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (111-0) 111-0
Shell Transfer (99-4 1/2) 98-9
Royal Dutch (41-4 1/2) 41-0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 13

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 61 7/8) dol 59 1/4
General Motors (dol 37 3/8) dol 36 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 1/2) dol 34 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 114 1/2) dol 113 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Francs Weak On Foreign Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 13

On the Stock Exchange, Giltedged securities were firm with a fair volume of French refugee buying. Far Easterns recovered after yesterday's severe marking down. Otherwise the market was generally narrowly irregular, with French political situation and Far Eastern developments restricting business.

Among commodities, rubber was firmer on continental speculative trade buying. Base metals were easier in sympathy with Wall Street. On the foreign exchanges, French francs were weak on rumours of a possible resignation of the Government.

Wall Street opened quietly easier.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Jutes generally ruled at yesterday's levels and business also was very meagre. Cotton showed decidedly better feature and a fair volume of business was put through at steadily advancing prices. Coals were rather irregular. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous, Indian Irons and other speculative issues opened steady, but ruled firm as the day progressed. Other stocks showed very little importance. Government securities were steady.

Securities:—Three and half per cent. G. P. 98/4; three and half per cent. loan 1947/50 106/3; four per cent. loan 1960/70 114/2.

Banks:—Imperial F. P. 1601 c-div; Central 34 small lot; Reserve 120/8 ex-div.

Railways:—Howrah Amta 113 c-div. Mayurbhanj 70 small lot Bengal-Nagpur 13.

Cotton:—Elgin Mills ord. 128; Cawnpore Textiles 3/6 Kesoram 7; New Victoria ord. 1/3.

Coals:—Aldih 4; Amalgamated 25/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 17/14; Burrakur 15/9; Dhemo Main 12/2; Equitable 39/4; East Indian 25/12; Ghusick and Muslia 4/3; New Beerbhoom 20/14 Satpukuria and Asansol 1/5; West Jamuria 34/6.

Jutes:—Agarpara ord. 16/4; c-div. Birla pref. 121 small lot, Clive 21/5; Craig annas 12; Kamarhatty 440; Megna 23 small lot; Orient 140 ex-div. Presidency 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/3; Consolidated Tin 6/10 ex-div. Rhodesia Copper 2/3; Indian Copper 2/14; Tavoy Tin 2/4; Benares Electric 14/2; Soddlot, up electric 174; Burn and Co. six per cent. pref. 121; Indian Galvanizing 23; Indian Iron 34/14; Marshalls 1/7; Saran Engineering 6/12; Steel Corporation ord. 6/6; Hooghly Flour 10/4; British Indian Corporation ord. 3/12; Dunlop Rubber ord. 14/12; Soddlot, do second pref. 99 Soddlot, Indian Cables 12/4; British Burma Petrol 4/3; Titaghur Paper A ord. 16/15; Humayan Property defd. 1/4; Midnapore Zemindary 84; small lot, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 21/4; India General Navigation ord. 110; Murree Brewery 13/4; New Savan 8/4.

Teas:—Hasimara 42/8; Ledo 195; Phaskowa 108 small lot, Rutema 10; Tengpani 16/12; Debentures: Five and half per cent. 1929/59 Calcutta Improvement Trust 120/4; Soddlot, four and half per cent. 1936/86, Clive Buildings 101 small lot, three and quarter per cent. 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/12. —A. P.

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, Jan 7

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached—

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 9
Shirtings	0 9 1
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 8 8
Leopard Cloth	0 9 2
Dhooties (upto 1/2" nakhi border)	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	0 14 7
Drills	0 7 9
Domestics	0 8 1
Domestics	0 7 9
Salita	not quoted.
Chadars	0 9 7

White Bleached—

	per piece
Longcloth	10 12 0
Drill	7 12 6

Yarn.—

	per lb.
4s (All Waste)	0 3 11
6 1/2s (All Waste)	0 4 2
8 1/2s	0 5 4
10 1/2s	0 5 7
12 1/2s	0 5 11
16s	0 6 8
20s	0 7 3
24s	0 7 10
32s	0 9 7
40s	not quoted
60s	1 1 8
80s	1 6 3

DINNER TO LORD CRAIGMYLE

To meet Lord Craigmyle, Chairman of the P and O Company, who arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Stathenden" and is proceeding to Australia by the same boat, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company gave a dinner on Thursday night on board the steamer. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay and a number of prominent citizens were present.

RALLY ROUND MUSLIM LEAGUE BANNER

Jinnah's Appeal To Muslims

If the Muslims wanted to live in this country and protect their rights, they should rally under the Muslim League Flag and consolidate it, said Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah presiding over a public meeting at Mahomedali Road, Bombay, on Thursday night.

Although the Muslim League work in the Presidency was far behind that in other Provinces, Mr. Jinnah was glad to say that Bombay had gone ahead in the last elections and was more successful than others.

Slogans against the Congress and the cry of religion in danger were raised by most of the other speakers. The meeting terminated at 1 a.m. on Friday with cries of "Alla-ho-Akbar".

The Raja of Mahamudabad, who was the principal speaker traced the recent developments in the Muslim League organization and said had not the Muslim League represented the poor and the down-trodden, it would not have gained as much popularity as it actually did and it was because of the support that it received that its leader did not have to bow down to any individual outside the League or any other organization.

Maulana Shaukat Ali observed that there was no cause for the Muslims to despair. If the Congress wanted real strength in its organization, then it should respect the Muslim League. There was no use of statements in the Press and he thought it would be more advisable to call Mr. Jinnah and entrust to him the task of drawing the terms of an honourable settlement with the Congress.

Mr. Jinnah in his concluding remarks made an appeal to the Muslims to join the Muslim League in larger numbers and to take more intelligent interest in its affairs. If all the Muslims joined the Muslim League he could assure them that the present Provincial Government would not dare to flout the opinions of the Muslim League. Indeed, Muslim League would be in position to dictate to the Government.

SAVE US FROM TITLES

(Continued from Page 6)

must flee or a nuisance, at least a superfluity without which they can well die in peace.

Men Who Succumb

In not a few instances men have refused to be honoured probably because they developed the panic that may seize the over-scrupulous and supersensitive who were suddenly confronted with the prospects of taking a walk with an ex-burglar promoted to civic respectability. There are others who are not over-nice in the matter and may not feel self-conscious even in the distinguished company of an ex-murderer. Which does not mean that they relish the company of either. It merely means that they do not particularly mind; that, they practise human tolerance. And there is always the element of human vanity from which even the greatest may suffer. Who could imagine Henrik Ibsen enjoying his decorations and titles when the bitterest enemy of human sham and hypocrisy succumbed to the fascination—the fascination may be of a strong-willed child—for the tinsel of title and the penny whistle of public fame? Who could imagine the most brilliant creative artists intriguing and begging for the distinction of a wretched rosette which hardly enhanced their position in the world of letters? Who could imagine the human and terrible Anatole France worked, manipulated and practically 'made' by a skirt (what a ridiculous figure he cuts in that household where he moved in his dubious role)?

A Public Benefactor

Nearer home, Mr. Kher, one is afraid, does not appreciate what he has done in lengthening the lives of the decrepit who are practically rescued from the designs of the cardiac disease, high blood pressure and the whole fraternity which the family physician connects with senility and disproportionate exertion. Not to mention their wives who after all *are* in the picture. The titular hierarchy has its repercussions and the well-informed (like yours faithfully) can tell you that the wives of Rao Sahibs nurse a blood feud against the wives of Rao Bahadurs who, on their part, taste inferiority in the presence of the wives of the Divan Bahadurs. But are the last-named happy? Not likely. And here is Mr. Kher who does not know, poor man, what he has done. He has brought, peace and happiness in the hectic lives of those who burnt like old Dante's sinners between the annual torment of cheated and uncheated honours. Mr. Kher does not know, or pretends with his excessive modesty not to know, but he has proved a benefactor of humanity. The men and women who hankered after titles and honours may not relish the truth. They may experience the pain that is akin to the temporary pain of maternity and the pain of a surgeon's knife: but they must bless Mr. Kher for his disguised and real act of benefaction.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 13

Scindia S N ss Jalamani of 2346 reg tons Captain J C Taylor, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo with rice and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Islami of 3617 reg tons Captain J Beattie arrived from Jeddah via Port Sudan and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Dunera of 6634 reg tons Captain F Caffyn arrived from Southampton via Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden with military officers and troops.

L Edwards ss Granville of 3490 reg tons Captain F Hassel arrived from San Padro via Singapore with passengers and cargo of cotton.

Scindia S N ss Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons, Captain G S McWilliams arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo, and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons Captain W J Clarke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N ss Ozarda of 3038 reg tons Captain H D Clarke sailed for Mozambique in water ballast.

L Triestino ss Conte Verde of 11527 reg tons, Captain G Mirconi sailed for Trieste via Massowa with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Hermion of 2980 reg tons, Captain R Homieng sailed for Colachel with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-1-38.

S S Strathaird (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and London.

S S Varela (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S S Garbeta (M M) for Chittagong, Rangoon, Moulmein via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan 13

1 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Busra 13-1 Volkart Bros.
2 City of Worcester 3430 Colombo 14-1 F F Campbell
4 Elysia 421 Karachi 15-1 Anchor Line
5 Anyo Maru 5741 Japan 15-1 N Y K
6 Jalamani 2348 Navlakhi N F, Scindia S N
7 C/Canterbury 5290 Karachi 14-1 K Nixon
11 Karanja 4646 Durban 19-1 M M
13 Ozarda 3038 Calcutta 13-1 M M
15 Nalgora 4101 Antwerp 17-1 M M

Victoria Dock

8 Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 14-1 Merchant S N
9 Hashemi 298 M Coast 14-1 S Hassum

Prince's Dock

A Jalajyoti 2693 Calcutta 17-1 Scindia S N
C/R Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon 18-1 Scindia S N
F Islami 3617 Jeddah 18-1 T Morrison
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
N Varsova 1955 Busrah 13-1 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Str thmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Comorin 20-1-38 P and O S N
Kaisar-I-Hind 3-2-38 P and O
Warfield 18-1-38 M M

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macinnes 16-1-38 J Finlay

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaire 15-1-38 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Rinda 13-1-38 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 18-1-38 M M
Bradburn 19-1-38 M B Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-1-38 P and O S N
Soudan 16-1-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 26-1-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-1-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Bath 17-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 8-2-38 F F Campbell
West Cusseta 13-1-38 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Ormara 19-1-38 M M
Varela 15-1-38 M M
Riv 17-1-38 L Triestino

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM JEDDAH

Islami 13-1-38 Turner Morrison

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M

FROM BASSIN

Jalaputra 11-1-38 S S N
Jalamani 13-1-38 S S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Gaza 19-1-38 M M
Takada 18-1-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 20-1-38 M M
Ehrenfels 19-1-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Nalgora 17-1-38 M M
Soudan 19-1-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 25-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

President Gorfield 15-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 14-1-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Kaisar-I-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Volpi 15-1-38 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 18-1 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Rehmani 20-1-38 T Morrison
Islami 18-1-38 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 19-1-38 M M
Varela 20-1-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalayamuna 18-1-38 Scindia S S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Jaljyoti 16-1-38 Scindia S S N

FOR KARACHI

Vita 15-1-38 M M
City of Canterbury 14-1-38 K Nixon
Elysia 15-1-38 Anchor Line
Toyama Maru 19-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Wildenfels 19-1-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nalgora 10-1-38
S S City of Canterbury 10-1-38
S S Elysia 10-1-38
S S Sonawati 11-1-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 11-1-38
S S Anyo Maru 11-1-38
S S Serbino 11-1-38
S S Hashemi 12-1-38
S S Jalamani 12-1-38

EXPORTS

S S City of Canterbury for Antwerp: 55 bales cotton raw P Hirachand; 135 bales cotton raw V Ladha.

S S Anyo Maru for Kobe: 1500 bales raw cotton Langley and Co; 82 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 2000 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 200 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 850 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co.

For Fusan: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Osaka: 350 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Nalgora for London: 124 bags gr nuts B Balwant; 1540 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 85 bales cotton rags Barot Bros; 16 bales win carpets M Mackenzie; 267 bags gr nut seed R Ratilal.

For Hull: 4002 bags myrabollams crushed C Jivanlal.

For Antwerp: 134 bags gr nut kernal K M Nathoo; 12000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 130 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 110 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton; 35 bales ctn waste clean N D Kaikini.

For Havre: 60 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Ghent: 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 33 bales raw cotton D M Thacker.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

S S Strathaird for London: 110 bales lamb skins raw Imperial Bank of India; 378 bales lamb skins with fur Grindlay and Co; 43 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents).

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 100 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 1120 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 1380 bags gr nut oil cake Suren Piras; 1680 bags gr nut oil cake K Devchand; 100 bales cotton waste B Karsondas.

For Glasgow: 500 bags masoor M Kaniyalal; 515 bags ctn seed oil cake R Ratilal.

For Manchester: 250 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 50 bales ctn fly L O Vora.

S S City of Worcester for New York: 53 bales cotton rags Overseas Ctn Waste.

For Halifax: 225 bags gr nut kernal M Bhuta; 50 bags corridor seed M Bhuta.

S S Stratheden for Sydney: 134 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas; 27 bales ctn waste Jassain Carpet Co.

IMPORTS

S S Somali Agents M Mackenzie from London: 1479 drums paint; 101 loose tyres with tubes inserted; 88 cases troughs; 60 loose tyre outer covers; 80 kegs white zinc; 142 cases gin; 176 cases boot polish; 228 cases medicines; 109 cases glucose D; 83 drums lubg oil; 60 drums malt extract; 50 cases sugar machy; 70 cases milk powder; 50 bales old newspaper; 49 cases writing paper; 70 pkgs covers for troughs; 96 loose tyres; 70 drums disinfectant fluid; 208 drums aniline dye, 92 cases lamon squash; 43 pkgs bedford chassis; 200 bs unread newspaper; 92 cases cable; 314 cases chocolate, oat meal, vinegar, oil stores; 31 cases chinese lacquer; 65 cases beer; 268 cases wine; 387 cases whisky; 70 cases ale; 112 cases bottled lager; 128 case spreserves; 50 cases dry white lead; 232 cases biscuits; 4034 sacks portland cement; 74 drums castor oil; 510 ds cement; 189 cases provisions; 47 cases sugar; 54 cases gripe water; 125 cases blue; 50 cases shoe tacks; 233 cases tubes; 100 trs water proof paper; 90 cases boric acid; 35 pkgs scott's emulsion; 94 cases ovaltine; 93 cases cigarettes; 1.2 cases machy; 40 cases pipe clay; 67 cases pipe fittings;

From Amsterdam: 100 bags farina; 560 cases beer; 50 bags pearl barley

From Gothenburg: 71 bales wrapping paper; 240 reels box board.

From Charente: 127 cases brandy.

From Antwerp: 225 pieces asbestos cement sheets.

From Bordeaux: 155 cases brandy.

From Boulogne: 124 cases wine

From Port Sudan: 100 bags gum; 125 bales sakel cotton.

From Copenhagen: 75 cases beer; 50 cases cud meats.

From Havre: 35 cases aniline colours. 85 casks colours.

From Hamburg: 28 cases elect machy.

From Gibraltar: 43 bundles cork products.

S S Nizam Agents T Morrison from Badagora: 1008 bags copra; 297 bags cocoanuts.

From Ponani: 1275 bags cocoanuts

From Calicut: 725 bags cocoanuts.

From Port Blair: 271 pieces dhup logs; 2852 bags splints.

From Stewart Sound: 261 pieces dhup logs.

From Cannanore: 75 bags copra.

From Bassein: 30098 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 3623 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 129 bags pearled husk dust.

Reactionary Feeling On Cotton Exchanges

LIGHT HEDGES MEET TRADE SUPPORT

Roosevelt Meeting Leading Businessmen

BOMBAY: January 13.

GENERAL SENTIMENT IS IMPROVING ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MEETING WITH LEADING BUSINESSMEN.

THERE WAS LIGHT HEDGE SELLING WHICH WAS TAKEN UP BY TRADE.

OPERATIONS ON THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CAUSE COMMENT AND LARGE LONG INTEREST EXISTS ON THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. THE GENERAL FEELING FAVOURS A TEMPORARY REACTION AND THE RECENT RISE NEEDS CAUTION IN FOLLOWING IT FURTHER, WE BELIEVE THE DECLINE IS ONLY TEMPORARY AND PREFER PURCHASES ON ALL DECLINES.

The New York cotton market was slightly reactionary with the upturn bringing more cotton from the South though pressure was not great. The market opened steady but declined on lower Liverpool cables and slightly more active hedge selling and liquidation but met trade support on declines especially for near months with some early foreign buying of distant positions. Textiles were again active resulting in more price fixing by mills. Outside demand was less evident and the market was quiet.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points down at 8.59 but improved to 8.61 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.55 and the market finally closed at a decline of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 8.68c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.80c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 4.87. There was scattered profit-taking and hedging with trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTO.

Egyptian cotton market was easy. Giza futures declined 6 to 9 points and uppers closed 3 to 5 points down.

The Alexandria market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 27 to 30 points down while Ashmouni contracts lost 15 to 13 points.

PAPER PROFITS.

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

Nothing spectacular. But May in New York over the week has advanced 25 points. More progress towards the loan level. Spot in New Orleans yesterday closed 8.62. Less than 20 points away from the loan. Somewhat significantly, however, there has been less hedging of tree cotton over 8½ cents than was generally anticipated. The South are holding.

The speculator too is holding. Daily the long interest has increased. And the speculator wants neither fame nor glory. But a profit. The more fortunate of his kind have one at the moment—on paper. Illusive things, paper profits. We think the prudent speculator will soon consider the advisability of cashing in.

A break in New York is unlikely. It can come only from long liquidation. But liquidation is a catching complaint among longs. And there are too many of them for complete peace of mind in their company.

LOAN COTTON.

The loan, old and new, has now reached 6,000,000. In dollars that means 247,500,000, taking the average advance at 8-1/4 cents and disregarding the fact that the old stocks must now stand in at over 15 cents. It is a lot of money even for America. So much that, in our opinion, the Administration must compel legislation to protect their own interests. The experience of the farm bills in the December session of Congress was not happy. A pity all New Deal legislation has to be attempted in such a hurry. But the need is imperative. Congress, we fear, will be coerced.

The A.A.A. has announced its aim of 26 million acres. First it was 29.31 millions. Then 27.29. Now 26 million. And what does that mean?

10½ million bales some cables reported. We do not agree. A yield of 193 lbs. is too low an expectation in view of the 264 lbs. of this year. Exceptionally good weather possibly accounted for 15-20 per cent of the outturn at most. But the U. S. Department of Agriculture themselves in their Bulletin 174 stress the improved cultural methods involving thorough preparation of the soil, the use of fertilisers and rotation of cotton with leguminous crops. Their conclusion is, "With the more general adoption of intensive farming there may be a large increase in production without any general extension of acreage."

CROP FAILURE.

"The U. S. Government teaches the farmer how to farm intensively and then prays for a crop failure." So how can we be expected to know what 26 million acres means in terms of bales?

New crop in American markets is at a premium over old crop in anticipation of a production next year less than consumption. Old crop itself is around 9 cents only because there is a loan at 9 cents. The intention was to give a loan under the market. The Administration tripped up on the size of the crop. Next year if there is any question of a loan they will see to it that it really is under the market.

We make no predictions about new crop. But it is worth thinking over.

Old crop hangs on the loan. So long as the long interest does not topple out it is safe. But to those with profits we would suggest that it might be as well to consider the transfer to those profits from paper to pocket.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10-9 a.m.)	8.61—01
N. Y. March Lowest (10-52 a.m.)	8.55—07
Liverpool March Highest	4.89—01
Liverpool March Lowest	4.87—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market easier on slight increased hedge selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York:—

Market displaying reactionary tendency; selling not agressive but buyers appear apathetic, inclined wait fresh developments.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends

Liverpool:—

"Cotton present advance should be followed with caution but suggest purchases on all recessions."

"Scarcity of contracts and good undertone continues but spinners demand disappointing some reaction possible."

New York:—

"Market actin tired Hedge pressure noticeable need further encouragement if higher prices are expected."

"Sentimen improving on the president meeting with leading business men Light hedges meeting trade support."

"Consider market in debatable grounds fro personal canvass expect increased offering from privately financed and loan cotton on further advices."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Present advance should be followed with caution but suggest purchases on all setbacks.

Rubber:—Signs returning confidence points higher prices.

Wheat:—Looks lower unless continental demand improves.

Metals:—Bullish especially Lead where consumers buying heavily.

New York:—

Operations on the Bombay Cotton Exchange causing comment large long interest seems to exist in New York Cotton exchange are inclined to feel the recent advance discounts the favourable factors and that some reaction is justified Agricultural legislation sluggish likely to be moderate.

Rubber:—Steady undertone buying from trade and the Continent the market expects American consumption around 30000 tons.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 12.

March	8.58—04
May	8.61—07
July	8.68—07
October	8.78—05
December	8.77—08
Middling Spot	8.68—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 12.

January	8.64+01
March	8.70—02
May	8.74—05
Middling Spot	8.80—02
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
January	8.56
March	8.62
May	8.68
Noon Call.—	
January	8.55
March	8.60
May	8.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 12.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

January	4.85—02
February	4.87—02
March	4.88—02
April	4.90—02
May	4.92—02
June	4.94—02
July	4.95—02
August	4.97—02
September	4.99—02
October	5.01—02
November	5.02—02
Middling Spot	5.00—03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
March	4.87
May	4.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan 12.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.60—5
January	7.28—4.
March	7.10—7.
May	7.14—6.
July	7.16—7.
October	7.17—9.
November	7.13—9
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.34—5.
January	6.07—5.
March	6.02—3.
May	6.03—4
July	6.04—4.
October	6.06—4.
November	6.06—4.
F.G.F. Spot	8.45

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 12.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.04
Fine (Good staple)	4.19
Superfine (Good staple)	4.34
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.19
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.34
Choice (No 1 staple)	4 49
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.59
Fully Good	3.69
Fine	3.84

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 175/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 175/8 on general liquidation influenced by easier American advices. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved to Rs. 176/4. The market was steady at this level with a moderate business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and later on it was unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 176/8 The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	176	8	0
Broach J/A	179	2	0
Oomra D/J	160	0	0
Oomra March	159	4	0
Oomra May	159	10	0
Bengal D/J	137	4	0
Bengal March	136	4	0
Bengal May	136	8	0

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Jan 13

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		145	143	141	139	
Punjab		145	143	141	139	
Rajputana		145	144	142	140	
Oomra No.	169	166	163	160		
C P No. 1	183	180	177	174		
C P No. 2	174	171	168	165		

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 13

Bengal Superfine new 147/49
Bengal Fine new 142/44
C P 1 new 178/80
C P 2 new 168/70
Arvi new 172/73
Berar new 163/64 old 125/30
Khandesh new 150/55 old 125/30
Jalna Sail new 154/56 old 125/30
Burwah Sanavad new 170/72 old 125/30
Khandwa new 167/68
Mathia new 138/42 old 90/110
Broach old 159/66
Punjab 4 F new 192/95
Punjat 289 F new 251/56
Sindh 4 F new 190/93
Sindh N T new 231/41

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	986	4,553
Central India	574	3,013
Barsi and Nagar	2,833	24,483
Hyderabad Gaorani	755	8,678
Berar	3,720	57,041
Central Provinces	961	12,014
Total Oomras	9,869	109,782
Dholera	723	11,548
N W Provinces		1,772
Rajputana	140	461
Sind Punjab	6,384	213,097
Broach		1,407
Coompta and Dharwar	78	8,523
Westerns Northerns	3	1,136
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American	1,588	44,623
Egyptian African and Sudan	5,304	147,931
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		970
Total	24,094	542,085

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 6th Jan

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,290	78,557
Japan and China	3,800	85,382
Coast Ports	125	25,305
Up-country by Rail		131,090
Afloat for harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,984
Total	6,215	327,298

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 12-1-38	6073000	5344000
Receipts yesterday 12-1-38	18000	9000
Exports to date 12-1-38	3625000	3270000
Stock at Ports 7-1-38	3216000	2760000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-1-38	2617000	2179000
Stock at Liverpool 7-1-38	1108000	920000
Visible Supply 7-1-38	7649000	6172000
Quantity in sight 7-1-38	10410000	9972000
Quantity out of sight 7-1-38	5542000	6752000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan 12.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	42/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	42
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	38/3

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 12.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£80
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£5 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6-19-7 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 147-59. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/8. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 15/16d. Bears covered and sellers were reserved Later on the market was firm and business was done at 1/16th over fixed rates on Indian account. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices improved 30 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady today but in view of the recent improvement there was some realising in silver. Gold was steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	3
Posh delivery	34	7	6
Posh Teji-mandi	0	1	3
Maha delivery	34	7	6
Maha Teji-mandi	0	3	6

SILVER

Ready	49	15	0
Posh delivery	49	15	0
Posh Teji-mandi	0	6	0
Maha delivery	50	0	0
Maha Teji-mandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 12.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 12.

Gold bars fine per oz	£6/19/8 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 12.

January	43.90+30
March	44.10+30
May	43.80+30

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 12.

Copper	£43 16 3
Lead	£17 8 9
Spelter	£16 2 6
Tin	£190 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-12-6
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40
Copper sheets	Rs. 47
Tone:—Steady.	

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will close at 3 p.m. on Friday being sectional holiday.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices registered a sharp decline on reports of Larger Southern Hemmisphere shipments. The local market in sympathy with weakness in cotton ruled quiet with a small turnover. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	8	0	6
Linseed September	8	3	3
Wheat Jan.	5	3	6
Wheat May	4	14	6
Wheat Sept.	4	14	9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan 12

February	£11-7-6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	30	0	0
Highest	30	5	6
Lowest	29	14	6
Closing	30	5	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	31	5	0
Highest	31	11	0
Lowest	31	3	6
Closing	31	9	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	9	6
Highest	34	12	6
Lowest	34	8	6
Closing	34	12	6
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	18	9	0
Highest	18	11	9
Lowest	18	9	0
Closing	18	11	9
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	5	6
Highest	19	8	6
Lowest	19	5	6
Closing	19	8	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan 12

March	91	1/8d.
May	90	7/8d.
July	90	5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan 12

May	dol	0.96 1/4
July	dol	0.90 1/8
September	dol	0.88 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Jan 12

March	2.33+3
May	2.34+2
July	2.35+2
September	2.36+1

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 13

Ready Java	Rs.	15	9 0
Shipment Feb March		5	12 0
Shipment April June		5	14 0
Shipment July Sept		5	15 0
Kesar (new crop)		11	10 0
Saraya (old crop)		11	4 0
Java Spot		F	7.00

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 12.

March	ch.6 1 3/4d

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	41
Electric Bond Common	10
United Power and Light	3
American Tel. and Tel.	148 3/4
Western Union Telg.	26
New York Central Rly.	19 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	21
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c Pfd.	98
Schnelly Pfd.	81
H. Harshey 2 1/2 p.c. Pfd.	25
Westinghouse Air Brake	27
Bethelehem Steel	65
Crucible Steel	42
Ludlum Steel	20
United S. Steel	59 3/4
United S. Smelting	69
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Chrysler Motors	60
General Motors	36 1/2
General Electric	44 1/4
Union Carbide	76
Barnsdall Oil	16
Socony Oil	16
National Dairy	15
Chase Bank	34
National City Bank	28 1/4

Technical position good. Our opinion about the market remains unchanged. Turnover 1 1/4 million shares.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 11th January	17.091
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	517,991
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	976,712
Decrease	458,721

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

March 160 May 161 July 160 Oct. 162 Dec. 167 at Cross Rates 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 177—Liverpool May 1938 4.93 Rs. 37 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 179/4—Liverpool July 4.96 Rs. 36 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 177—New York May 8.61 Rs. 14 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 179/4—New York July 8.68 Rs. 14 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Broach A/M 1938 op. 177 5/8; highest 178 3/4; lowest 176 3/4; closing 177 3/8.

Broach J/A 1938 op. 179 3/4; highest 180 3/4; lowest 1/4; closing 179 3/4

Oomra D/J op. 161 3/4; highest 161 3/4; lowest 160 3/4; closing 160 3/4.

Oomra March op. 160; highest 160; lowest 159 1/4; closing 159 1/4.

Oomra May op. 160 1/4; highest 160 1/4; lowest 159 3/4; closing 159 3/4.

Bengal D/ op. 138; highest 138; lowest 137 3/4; closing 138 3/4.

Bengal March op. 136 1/2; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136 1/2; closing 136 3/4.

Bengal May op. 137; highest 137; lowest 137; closing 137.

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (21-1-38) Rs. 4 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (31-3-38) Rs. 13

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 20 1/4.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 13.

March	237.80—20
April	237.40+10
May	236.70+30
July	235.10

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 13.

March	52.50—180
April	52.50—240

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 12.

SAKEL.—	
March	14.18—30
May	14.28—30
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.35—15.
April	10.36—15.
GIZA—	
March	12.93—19.
May	12.94—18

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 13

Wheat	5,604 cwts.
Linseed	1,853 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	98 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,974 cwts.
Poppyseed	339 cwts.
Groundnuts	28,695 cwts.
Castorseed	1,547 cwts.
Rice	2,966 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,423 cwts.
Cottonseeds	21,305 cwts.
Gram	21,305 cwts.
Joowar	1,252 cwts.
Barley	1,145 cwts.
Bajree	16,925 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,646 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Jan. 12.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	£12/16/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	£15/3/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	£15/6/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Jan/Feb. sellers	£14/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Jan/Feb. sellers	£13/10/0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 7 3/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Jan. 12.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 9 1/4

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. January sellers 28

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 28/1 1/2

RESERVE BANK RATE.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The forward market remained closed to-day and in the cash business was done at rates given below.

India Bank	145	12	0
Imperial F. P.	1,692	8	0
Imperial P. P.	391	4	0
Central	33	4	0
Union	5	9	0
Reserve	124	8	0
Tram Pref.	76	6	0
Gujarat Rail	97	0	4
C. P. Rail	97	8	0
A. Current Coupon	14	14	0
Port Canning	650	0	0
New India	41	8	0
Scinda	22	2	0
Tata Steel 2nd P.	163	0	0
Ajmer Elec.	13	4	0
B. Petrol	4	3	

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/9
3 per cent 1941 103/8
3 per cent J P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 Loan
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6
5 per cent 1939/44 104/14
5 per cent 1940/43 107/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 112/4
5 per cent 1955 123
6 per cent 1945/55 120/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102/9

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent BP T 1974 110/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 119
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131

Tone: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 13.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266
Bank's buying T T 264

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,105
Bank's buying T T 1,125

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN
Banks selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.99.81 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 13th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 13th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 13th instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/2 13th instant.
London/Paris 147.59 12th instant.
London/Belgium 29.50 1/4 12th instant
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/8 12th instant
London/Berlin 12.40 1/4 12th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 12th instant
London/New York 4.99.82 12th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 12th instant.
London/Italy 95.00 12th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-19-8 11th instant.
Gold £6-19-7 1/2 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 11th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 11th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 9/16 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 12th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan. 12.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy.	52/6

Yarn Exchange Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Jan 13

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 113; April 112; June 111

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 130; April 129; June 128

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. February 169; April 168; June 167

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 12.

T. T. London on:—		
New York	4.99.82	
Paris	147.58	
Berlin	12.40 1/4	
Madrid	76.00	nominal
Amsterdam	8.97 3/4	
Brussels	29.50 1/4	
Milan	95.00	
Berne	21.60 3/8	
Prague	142.37	

SUGAR MARKET VERY QUIET

Bombay, Jan. 12.

JAVA SUGAR.

There are no stocks of Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards forward positions market has remained quiet with prices fluctuating within narrow limits Business has been very restricted and confined to demand for small quantities mainly for Cutch and Kathiawar Ports for Jan./March shipments. Prices on the whole show a decline of 1/2 to 3/4 anna per cwt as compared with last week. London Terminal market in the meantime declined by about 1 1/2 to 1d per cwt but this has little effect on local prices as quotations received from Java were unchanged. Locally there was very limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and some sales were made by dealers to out Ports at current rates. At the close tone of the market was rather weak in absence of buying interest and prices were lower by 1/4 to 1/2 anna per cwt.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Local market continues to remain very quiet for ready delivery with prices in most of the cases remaining unchanged except in case of the quality of one of the prominent mills which is selling its sugar at about 2 annas below the market rate presumably in competition with the prices fixed by the combine of some of the dealers. It is understood that some of the dealers have entered into an agreement to sell their holdings at particular prices and not to make further purchases until the close of the current month but some doubt exists as to success of this combine in view of the fact that stocks are heavy and New Crop sugars are likely to arrive in the market in near future. As regards forward positions there is practically no interest although according to the reports received from Cawnpore, market is firm for New crop with prices advancing by about 2 annas as it is expected that prospects for success of the syndicate are bright in view of the intervention of the Behar and U.P. Governments. It was further reported from Cawnpore that some of the merchants hold the view that the success of the Government's intervention during the current season is doubtful due to the excessive sales made by the manufacturers for forward delivery. Tone of the market in the local market at the close is rather uncertain. Arrivals during the week are estimated at about 1400 tons and stocks at about 4800 tons as against 1500 tons and 5000 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKET.

In the New York Terminal market there was an alround advance of 3 points. On the London Terminal market there was a decline of 1 1/4d in March and May and 2d. in August. Java market was reported unchanged but second market was rather quiet in absence of outside enquiry.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There as no change in position of Java sugar. Practically speaking there is no interest in this quality. As regards Indian sugars Calcutta market was reported dull owing to lack of interest from consuming centres and stocks of old crop being heavy. According to the reports there are contradictory rumour as to the success of the proposed Governments intervention in the control of the Industry in the U.P. and Behar. No one seems to know anything definite and although the general belief is that Syndicate will take place, recent heavy sales by the manufacturers, some of whom are obviously opposed to the Syndicate, have not made the position at all easy. Karachi market is reported steady with prices unchanged.

Exports from Java during November 1937 were estimated at 85,479 tons as compared with 88310 tons during November 1935. Total shipments from January to November 1937 have been 1051843 tons as against 791702 tons during the same period in 1936.

There are no stocks of ready Java sugar and position is likely to remain unchanged. As regards forward positions outlook for new business remains rather uncertain at the moment as it is to be expected that some time must elapse before there are enquiries from out Ports which generally consume Java or other imported sugars. There does not seem to be much change for the better in near future.

COTTON MARKET HAS TO LEARN LESSON FROM SHARE BAZAR

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report state:—

"Bombay is still bullish. In the share market there was an inverted pyramid of longs in steels. It toppled over. But the lesson has not yet been learnt in cotton. Option premia are cheap—or seen so. Big blocks are applied. Because sentiment is bullish option sellers buy. Any upset to confidence and the swing round would be almost alarming. But a structure is safe until it collapses. It might not collapse. We hope not. May be the American price will hold or even slowly appreciate and a gradual increase of pressure here ease the market down into a saner relationship to other cottons. That our present parity is not permanent is a fact. Whether the adjustment will be in the next three months or the next two years is a matter of opinion. But it will come.

Meanwhile, the advance is bringing out more Oomras. Press returns for the last week of December, for C. P. and Berar totalled 31,014 bales compared with 21,207 in 1936 and for the season 1,41,641 bales against 1,30,266 in 1936. Last season, with its exceptionally large Oomra crop, does not provide a fair comparison.

Japanese mills' takings of Indian cotton last month totalled 50,194 bales Americans were 55,068 bales. Exchange has been arranged for a similar quantity this month. So that consumption of Indians is running at the rate of 6,00,000 bales a year. Last year Japan took 25,00,000 bales.

And the Continent? The writer was there last summer. Adequately financed mills were buying American futures because the Indian parity was too narrow. It is much narrower now.

Mills in India have bought a lot of cotton. A quotation for end year contracts is not an uncommon request. As some point mills will stop buying. And then?

We hope, for the market's wellbeing, that American prices hold and that the process of parity adjustment is slow. Otherwise it might be painful."

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY JANUARY 14, 1938

Wages Of Textile Workers'

Committee Discusses Interim Recommendations

The interim recommendations of the Bombay Textile Wages Enquiry Committee about the possibility of an increase in the wages of workers, looking to the present state of the industry, is expected to be published about the last week of January.

The Committee after the evidence of the Millowners' representatives and the workers' representatives was concluded, has been holding day to day sittings. The Committee, after getting the advice of the technical advisers as to what it should do in the light of the evidence that had been tendered commenced discussing the outlines of the Report that it has to submit to the Government of Bombay.

RAILWAY POLICE EXPENDITURE

Committee To Find Out If Saving Can Be Effected

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Railway Police Expenditure Committee returned to New Delhi, after visiting Lahore, Peshawar, Lucknow, Patna, Ranchi, Cuttack, Calcutta and Shillong.

A Committee has been appointed by the Railway Board to examine the expenditure in connection with the Employment of Railway Police Force, the charge for which, under the Government of India Act, 1935, had been completely transferred to the Railway Exchequer. Formerly provinces used to bear percentage of expenses on Railway Police.

The Committee will leave again on January 26 for a visit to Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, and other Provincial capitals and States.

It is estimated that Railways have to bear about Rs. 40,00,000 for maintaining an efficient police force and the Committee's function is to find out if saving in the expenditure could be effected.—United Press.

Ajmer-Merwara Conference

BEAWAR, January 13.

Mr. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Conference wires that the Conference will be held from January 25, to January 28, instead of from 27th January.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President-elect, arrives in Beawar on January 25.—United Press.

As the "increment in wages, announced by the authorities of the Madura Mills, has not improved the condition of those workers who get above Rs. 13 per mensem." all the lorry drivers and mechanics of the Papanasam Mill have also gone on strike

"NO QUARREL WITH CONGRESS"

Ex-Interim Minister Opens Tanjore Muslim League Conference

KUMBAKONAM, (By Mail).

"The Muslim League is a great political organisation which has done great service to the Muslim community. We have no quarrel with the Congress. We are one with it in our ultimate political goal of independence. All that the Muslims ask of the Congress is that our legitimate rights, calculated to safeguard our cultural, political and economic interests as a minority community, should be granted and incorporated as a fundamental unalterable part of the Constitution, and the same be recognised by the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha Once this is done, we will have no hesitation in co-operating with the Congress in its fight for freedom."

Thus declared Mr. P. Khalifulla Sahib, ex-Interim Minister, in his speech opening the Muslim League Conference of the Tanjore District.

Mr. Khalifulla said that the awakening of the Muslims had shaken the equanimity of the Congress High Command, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had already taken steps to sound Muslim opinion on their demands.

The speaker declared that even if their differences with the Congress were composed by an amicable settlement, the Muslim League with branches all over the country would have to continue looking after the advancement of Muslims.—United Press.

About 12,000 pilgrims left Calcutta on Wednesday by steamers and country boats for Saugor, an island, about 70 miles from Calcutta on the confluence of the Bay of Bengal and the Hooghly River to attend a 'mela' which is to be held there annually on the Uttarayan Sankranti day.

Reception To Subhas

Jodhpur Congress Making Preparation

JODHPUR, Jan. 12.

With a view to devising ways and means for giving a fitting reception and presenting an address of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, on his arrival at Jodhpur "en route" to Calcutta from his continental tour, an extraordinary meeting of the Jodhpur Congress Committee was held on Sunday last. A Committee has been constituted to chalk out a programme in this connection.—United Press.

TAPPING PALM TREES FOR "GUD" MAKING

Haripura Invitation To Bengal Tappers

VITHALNAGAR Haripura), Jan. 13.

Bardoli Taluka abounds in date trees which were till now being tapped for toddy-making. A considerable amount of feeling is prevalent in this area against toddy-making and meetings are being held in various parts to urge the Government to expedite the declaration of prohibition in this area and to stop toddy-making. But this, however, need not mean a loss of occupation to the tappers of these trees, because the juice that is tapped can be well utilised for gud-making. Even to-day in Bengal and other parts of the country date and palm trees are tapped for gud-making, and there is no reason why a similar industry cannot be built up in Gujarat and elsewhere

With a view to give a practical shape to the development of this work, the Exhibition authorities have invited tappers from Bengal who are familiar with the work of tapping these trees for gud-making, and they are already carrying the operations under Mr Bisen on the trees in Vithalnagar. This industry also will be represented in the Exhibition.—United Press.

DECLARE DEBT MORATORIUM

Gujarat Kisan Committee's Appeal To Bombay Govt.

DOHAD, Jan. 13.

In a Press statement, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary, Gujerat Kisan Committee, requests the Bombay Government to postpone the collection of 'tagavi' loans, remit the entire land revenue of the famine year and declare a debt moratorium for one year.—United Press

CALCUTTA EDITOR ON SEDITION CHARGE

CALCUTTA: Jany. 13.

Dr. Dhirendranath Sen, Editor and Mr. Upendranath Bhattacharjee, Printer of the "Hindustan Standard," a nationalist English daily, who were summoned by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge under Section 124-A, I.P.C., for an article, appearing in its issue of Nov. 26 last entitled: "Where Is Bengal To-day?" appeared before the Magistrate to-day and were released on a personal recognizance bond of Rs. 100 each and the case was fixed for hearing on January 17.—United Press

FRUITS OF PROHIBITION

Salem Collector On Successful Working Of Act

SALEM, January 12.

The ninety per cent. of addicts had given up drink consequent on the introduction of Prohibition in this district, was the estimate given by Mr. A. F. Dixon, District Collector, Salem, in an interview to the Press. He expressed his satisfaction on the successful working of the Act so far.

He also said that the standard of living of the poorer classes had risen within the last three months and those who were addicted to drink were utilising the money spent on drinks on more food, better clothing and in recreation. —United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER CHALLENGED

Pandemonium At Amritsar Meeting

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

Pandemonium prevailed last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the local Muslim League in Katra Baghian. Sheikh Sadiq Hasan presided.

Dr. Shuja Ullah, President, Lahore Muslim League, in the course of his speech, dealt at length on the Islamic principles and the duty of Muslims to their community. He criticised the Moulvies and the Moulanas for lagging behind in making sacrifices in any struggle. The speaker remarked that it was the educated community who always remained in the forefront at the time of sacrifices in any struggle. The speaker remarked that it was the educated community who always remained in the forefront at the time of sacrifices in every struggle. He then criticised the Muslim Mass Contact Movement recently started by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for which, he said, paid Muslim workers had been engaged to make the move a success.

At this stage, some Ahrars who were present at the meeting stood up and objected to the statement and challenged its correctness. Hot words were exchanged which developed rowdyism in which 'lathis' and axes were used. The police who were present in large number at once took a man with an axe into custody.

The President announced the meeting closed.—United Press.

RATE WAR ON KONKAN COAST

Ratnagiri Congress Sub-Committee To Investigate Question

RATNAGIRI, January 12.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee, held recently at Malwan, under the presidentship of Mr. Appasaheb Patwardhan discussed at length the present competition and the rate war among three steamship companies, plying their vessels on the Konkan coast.

It was then stated that the companies might soon join hands and increase the rates of fares causing great hardship to the poor passengers.

A Committee was appointed with Mr. G. V. Patwardhan as its Chairman, to investigate thoroughly the problem and to submit recommendations.

MOTORISTS' GRIEVANCES

The owners of the local motor services have approached the Government as also the local officers concerned with a request to redress their grievance immediately in absence of which it will be difficult for them to carry on their business.

They have represented that owing to the keen competition among the steamship companies, each of them is trying its best to secure as many passengers as possible for its steamer by using every possible means. The local agents or canvassers of these steamship companies, it is represented, are running private buses to bring passengers from outside stations without any restrictions regarding the number of passengers in each bus and are thus giving a hard competition and hardship to the local motor services.—A. P.

FARMERS' SATYAGRAHA TELLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, January 13.

About 150 farmers of Charodia village of Palitana State commenced satyagrah in the Palitana Darbargadh under the leadership of Messrs. Jorsing Kavi and Shambhushanker Trivedi for the past four days against the excessive proclamation of land revenue. About 50 women with babies in cradles also joined.

After four days campaign the State appointed Joint Committee consisting State Officers and farmers' representatives to do the needful.

Dhulia Mill Strike Ends

(From A Correspondent)

DHULIA, January 12.

The Dhulia mill strike ended on January 12, a compromise having been arrived at through the intervention of Mr. P. H. Patwardhan of Ahmednagar and Mr. Thakar of Dhulia.

Vocational Training In Schools

Govt. Appoint Committee To Report On Subject

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to advise them on the question of vocational training for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools in the Province of Bombay:—

Rao Bahadur K. G. Joshi, Retired Educational Inspector, Chairman; the Director of Industries, the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Dr. B. S. Patel), Mr. D. N. Chaudhari, M. L. A., Mr. B. P. Thakor, M. L. A., B.A., S. T. C., Joint Principal, Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad, Dr. G. W. Burley, D. Sc., M I. M. E., M. A S, M. R. S. T., Principal and Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Rao Bahadur Dr. P. C. Patil, M. S. C., L. Ag., D. S. C., of Kolhapur, Miss Indumati Chimanlal of Ahmedabad, Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi, M.A., Ph.D. of Yawal, District East Khandesh, Mr. S. R. Bhaise, Principal, S P. Hakimji High School, Bordi, Mr. Hanumantrao S. Kaujalgi, Bijapur and the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division (Mr. V. D. Ghate), Secretary.

The Committee is empowered to co-opt additional members if considered necessary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference are:—

A—PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. What changes does the Committee suggest in Primary Education arising out of the Zakir Hussein Committee's Report?

2. Dr. Zakir Hussein Committee's Report recommends the idea of educating children through some suitable form of productive work. Central schools will have to be opened to impart instruction on these lines. What would be the total number of these Central Schools and where should they be located? Would it be desirable to establish Central Schools in the first instance at each Taluka Headquarters?

3. What should be the proportion of general education and practical work in the higher primary standards of these Central Schools?

4. Should these Institutions be treated as pre-vocational or should they be encouraged to be developed in either directions as circumstances would permit?

5. What major types of handicrafts in addition to agriculture could be introduced in these Schools in rural as well as urban areas?

6. The Committee is requested to suggest a three years' syllabus for different kinds of manual work (handicrafts).

7. Is it necessary to revise the syllabus of the lower primary grades of the Central Schools? If so make definite suggestions.

8. How and where should teachers for Central Schools be trained? Should they be trained in the existing training institutions for primary teachers or in some vocational institutions? Or should intensive Refresher Courses be organised in institutions like the College of Agriculture with special staff? What period may be considered as adequate for imparting training in different handicrafts?

9. What will be the cost of training teachers for Central Schools?

CENTRAL SCHOOLS AND COST.

10. What will be the approximate cost of maintaining Central Schools of different types?

11. How and where can women teachers of Central Schools for girls be trained? Will a special course of six months be sufficient for training in household arts, mothercraft and some useful cottage industries?

12. What will be the initial cost of introducing the scheme, e.g., equipment and material required for training institutions and the central schools? The Committee is requested to give a complete list of the equipment required together with the rough estimates thereof for all the different handicrafts that it might suggest."

B—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1. What should be the proportion of general education and vocational training in secondary schools?

2. At what stage should vocational training be introduced? What should be its duration?

3. Propose syllabus for the different kinds of vocational course which could be suitably introduced in the secondary schools.

4. What would be the approximate recurring and non-recurring cost to Government as regards staff, equipment, contingencies, etc., for (a) technical, (b) commerrial and (c) agricultural courses to be introduced in Secondary Schools?

5. How should teachers for the vocational courses be recruited? What should be their qualifications and scales of salaries? Will it be necessary to provide any preliminary training to these teachers? If so, in what institutions and through which agencies?

ZAKIR REPORT.

The Committee have been requested to consider the Report of the Dr. Zakir Husein, Committee, published in the "Harijan" dated the 11th December 1937.

The Committee have been requested to submit their Report to Government with two months of its first meeting.

Government propose to appoint two more Committees to advise them on (1) training of primary teachers and (2) adult education. The personnel and terms of reference to these two Committees will be shortly announced

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

"TERROR KEEP"

"A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL IN MY PLACE! IT'S ABSURD!--
WE'RE JUST MAKING SURE--HMM, I SEE WE INTERRUPTED YOUR BREAKFAST----
12-6
THE TABLE IS SET FOR FOUR---WHO ELSE WAS HERE BESIDE YOU AND MR. DAVER?
WHY---ER--TWO MEN, FRIENDS OF MR. DAVER---
BY THE WAY, I NOTICE THAT YOU DON'T USE LIPSTICK!
NO!—THAT IS---I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU MEAN?
I MEAN THIS!---IF YOU WERE THE ONLY WOMAN AT THIS BREAKFAST TABLE, HOW DID THIS CIGARETTE WITH LIPSTICK ON IT, GET HERE?
LYMAN ANDREWS
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500 COBBLERS DOWN TOOLS

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 13.

About 500 cobblers in the leather trade of the city have downed their tools since yesterday as a protest against their demand for an increase in wages being refused by the employees

A strike committee has been formed to conduct the strike.

Punjab Agrarian Conference

LAHORE, January 12

The Punjab Congress Socialist Party has decided to hold a Provincial Agrarian Conference in the middle of March next.

Elaborate preparations are afoot to make the Conference a success and about 500 peasant delegates are expected to attend.—United Press.

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